

SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN WEEKLY

TEN CENTS
VOL. 54, NO. 39JULY 29, 1939
TORONTO

THE FRONT PAGE

A few quite good Platforms for both the Liberal and the Conservative parties have reached us already, in spite of the shortness of the time, in response to our offer of a Fifty Dollar prize and a chance to save the country, as made in last week's issue. With an early election a virtual certainty, and the European situation needing less attention, we expect to receive a great many more between now and the closing date of August 12 (noon). Nobody has yet sent in a Platform for the C.C.F.

Anybody can compete—even Mr. King and Dr. Munion and Col. Drew. Real name and address must be given, and will be published if the competitor wins; if not a pen-name may be used.

The Glamor Girl

WE HAVE only the mildest interest in the latest invention of the Winchellite section of the United States press, the annual selection of a "glamor girl" from among the "socialite" debutantes of New York. The whole thing looks too suspiciously like an advertising stunt for the benefit of the Stork Club, which is a club in about the same sense as a German election is an election. But we do find food for thought in the fact that both of the glamor girls of 1939 and 1940 have a very strong Canadian tie-up. Miss Brenda Frazier, the choice of the choosers (whoever they are) for 1939, had a whole outfit of Canadian grandparents. Miss Mary Steele is a summer resident of North Hatley, Que. Future debutantes who want to become glamor girls—though why anybody should want to be a glamor girl passes our comprehension—will probably see to it, or their mothers will see to it for them, that they acquire a proper amount of Canadian background before entering the competition. We do not know what the qualities are that lead to success in the glamor girl competition, but whatever they are, Canada is evidently good for them.

"Fraud and Evasion"

LETTERS to the press written by private persons, even though concerned with matters of major public policy, naturally do not receive any very impressive headlines. Statements made to the press by the premier of a province, upon matters of major public policy, naturally do receive very impressive headlines. This is a combination of circumstances in which the public may occasionally be led astray. The executors of the Sir Edmund Walker estate wrote a letter to the *Globe and Mail*, which received only the moderate prominence usually given to such communications. In it they denied, so far as that estate is concerned, the suggestion repeatedly made by Premier Hepburn that all revisions of estate duty settlements carried out by his Department and under his legislation are due to fraud and evasion by the interested parties.

Mr. Hepburn a few days later issued to the press a statement, which naturally received large headlines on the front pages. Persons who read that statement and had not read the letter of the executors would hardly fail, we think, to gather the impression that Mr. Hepburn was contradicting something that the Walker executors had said. Nothing could be further from the truth. The only thing that Mr. Hepburn in this very carefully drafted statement did implicitly contradict was his own previous and reiterated suggestion that the sole reason for the re-opening of past estate duty settlements is the frauds and evasions practiced by heirs and executors and committed at or at least undetected by previous Treasury officials. He does not make the faintest suggestion of fraud or evasion in the previous Walker settlement; whereas his earlier general charge that fraud and evasion are the reasons which make the re-opening of estates necessary was the very thing which the Walker executors set themselves to oppose.

Mr. Hepburn differs from the executors, and from the previous Provincial Treasurer who made the earlier settlement, in holding that certain gifts made by Sir Edmund to members of his family were not "modest allowances" and were not entitled to exemption; and he mentions that in one case they represented "an accumulation of approximately \$75,000 by the time Sir Edmund Walker died." And he is able to point to one asset, of interest accrued but not paid at the date of death, which had been overlooked by the executors. Since no penalties were exacted by

the Department on this or any other of the reviewed items, it is pretty safe to conclude that it was satisfied that the omission of this item was not due to fraud or evasion.

Since the executors were not complaining of anything except the suggestion that fraud and evasion are the sole reasons for the re-opening of estates, it would appear that they and Mr. Hepburn are now in perfect agreement. But for the general public the question is whether, in cases where there has been no fraud or evasion, it is sound policy for the Treasury to reopen cases concerning which it professed itself satisfied many years ago and for which it gave complete quittance to the interested parties. In a country in which private property is still the recognized basis of economic life, it is very desirable that legatees should be able, after a reasonable time, to obtain assured possession of their property even against belated claims by the Crown. But today even the settlements which Mr. Hepburn is making are not final, because he has enacted legislation declaring that no settlement made by the Crown is final. If Mr. Tim Buck, for example, should become Provincial Treasurer in a few years, he might reopen all these cases and demand payment of the penalties which Mr. Hepburn is now so kindly refraining from demanding. And Mr. Tim Buck might become Provincial Treasurer.

Good Roads Need Good Signs

WE WERE motoring during the last week-end in the vicinity of the scene of one of the worst of the recent motor fatalities of Ontario. Our only surprise was that anybody familiar with that scene should have been surprised that there was an accident. The place was the intersection of an old and well recognized paved highway with an old gravel concession road which has recently been so greatly improved as to make it a secondary highway capable of being traveled at the full lawful speed and considerably beyond it; but it has not yet been provided with those diagram signs — of arrows curved or crossed or otherwise behaving themselves peculiarly — which are placed from two to three hundred feet ahead of the feature to which they direct attention. There is a "stop" sign at the intersection, but—it is at the intersection, and is entirely useless to a motorist traveling at high speed. But for this sign there is nothing permanent to indicate danger. At

the moment when we crossed the intersection there were plenty of indications, for the paved highway was a solid procession of car-lights in both directions; but in the middle of the night, with only a single car on the paved highway and its beam quite possibly obscured by a hedge, a motorist on the gravel highway traveling at high speed would have the greatest difficulty in recognizing the intersection in time to avoid trouble, even assuming that he saw the "stop" sign at all.

This is not an attempt to assess the responsibility of motorists in this or any other collision. No doubt a motorist who drives over a "stop" sign is responsible for whatever happens. But the question of ensuring safety on the roads cannot end there. It can be taken for granted that on a gravel road of the best modern quality, such as is now common all over the populous part of Ontario, motorists are bound to drive over "stop" signs if these are placed only at the absolute point of intersection. The public has a right to assume that high-grade highways will be provided with high-grade indications of the way in which they are to be used with safety.

Col. Drew and Japan

WE COULD wish that Col. Drew would be a little more careful about the suggestions that he makes for the political guidance of the Canadian people. It is true that he is at present only the leader of an Opposition, and Provincial one at that; but he is also quite ready, and not altogether unlikely, to become the leader of a Government, and possibly of a more important one than that which he is at present opposing. Therefore his utterances, particularly on matters of international policy, should always be capable of being taken seriously.

His latest utterance, on the course which Canada should take towards the Japanese within her borders, is one which we think it would be most undesirable to take seriously. Annoyed, and very justifiably so, by the attitude of the Japanese Government toward the British concessions in China, Col. Drew last week called upon Canada to inform the Japanese Government that "If they declare a definite course of antagonism to British people, then we shall be obliged to order all of the Japanese in Canada to leave our country." This is a very dangerous doctrine. The practice of the wholesale expulsion of human beings on account of their racial origin is one which is part of the political philosophy of the totalitarian states,

↑ THE PICTURES ↓

RUMANIA, RICH IN RAW MATERIALS and with fertile plains, is surrounded by desirous neighbors who would like to share her wealth. That is why she will continue to be a complicating factor in Europe's violent political readjustments. On the front page of Section II of this issue we present a short article on Rumania, accompanied with photographs, by J. Allan Cash, a frequent contributor to these columns who has been in Europe for some time. Above are two of Mr. Cash's Rumanian photographs: LEFT, a Transylvanian shepherd high up in the Carpathian Mountains and RIGHT, windmills in Bessarabia.

Perhaps indicative of the lustful designs on Rumania is this recent paragraph from the authoritative Whalley Eaton Foreign Letter:

"When the Germans occupied the town of Koenigsgratz, in eastern Bohemia, customary notices were posted in public places 'inviting' the people to surrender all arms. These notices, of course, were in the German and Czech languages. In one case, however, the text of the notices was in German and Rumanian. It was asserted that a parcel of Rumanian notices, intended for future use, was opened in error."

but has not yet been adopted by the democracies. The practice of expelling human beings for their racial origin even when they are citizens of the expelling country is one that even the totalitarian states have only adopted in relation to the Jews, and it is that policy more than anything else that they have done which has united the democratic world against them in the conviction that their political philosophy cannot be reconciled with the demands of either religion or civilization.

A considerable proportion of the Japanese in Canada are Canadian citizens, many of them Canadian citizens by birth, and the idea of expelling them from Canada because we do not like the policy of the government of the country from which their ancestors came seems to have very dangerous implications. Col. Drew may possibly explain that he does not regard these Canadian Japanese as Japanese; but he did not make any exception in their favor in his speech, and he must know that to the average Canadian a Japanese whose family has been for three generations in the Dominion is just as Japanese as one who only landed yesterday from Tokyo. But even those Japanese who are not Canadian citizens came here, like other foreigners, relying upon the hospitality of a democratic government. They are certainly in no way responsible for the subsequent behavior of the rulers of Japan, and so long as they do not violate any Canadian laws we do not see any sound moral ground upon which Canada could justify their expulsion. We hope that Canada, and even Col. Drew upon more mature consideration, will stick to the ancient democratic belief that human beings are individuals and not merely infinitesimal fractions of a racial unit.

Concurrent Powers

IN AN ARTICLE on page 3 of this issue Mr. H. E. Crowle develops a suggestion for the solution of our Canadian constitutional difficulties which we think has not received the public consideration that it deserves. It is the solution of Concurrent Powers, by which the provinces enjoy the right to legislate in certain defined spheres so long as there is no contradictory legislation enacted by the Dominion. The method is already employed in the B.N.A. Act for the spheres of agriculture and immigration, and could undoubtedly be widely extended—as indeed it has been by the Australian constitution. It makes provision for the very common situation in which the Dominion is unprepared to act in a sphere in which it is recognized as desirable that the Dominion should act if it were prepared to, but in which certain provinces are prepared to act if and so long as the Dominion does not.

The method is specially applicable to those spheres of "social" legislation which are at present so much in the public mind. It would greatly expedite the activity of the Dominion in those spheres, because of the knowledge that its own inactivity would lead to the building up of institutions and systems under provincial control which it would be difficult or at least embarrassing for the Dominion later on to destroy or take over. Knowledge that nobody else can do anything makes the Dominion apathetic about doing anything itself, and so does doubt whether it can itself do anything anyhow. Concurrent powers would remove both causes of apathy.

THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

WE MET a dyed-in-the-wool pacifist the other day. He wouldn't even have this country defend itself against meteorites.

The reason he doubts there is intelligent life on Mars, remarks Timus, is because the planet is moving closer to the earth than it has been for years.

But, on the other hand, when you're in wrong, don't do as the wrong 'uns do.

Our forefathers earned a reputation for heroism in their fights against the Indians, but we wonder how they would do in the week-end motor traffic.

We never believed with the novelists that a man could turn pale beneath his coat of tan until we observed a chap just returned from his holidays taking a look at his bank book.

Now that Great Britain has recognized that Japan is fighting a war in China, it seems only fair that Japan should return the courtesy by acknowledging the same fact.

Another reason—the only one he can think of—why Mars is coming so close to the earth this month is suggested by a correspondent. He says the Martians want to improve their pick-up on Charlie McCarthy.

Question of the Hour: "Who's going to tell Aunt Miranda she's got to sleep in the canoe until the gang go home?"

An author with whom I never will go on Is he who lazily ends with "and so on".

And likewise he doesn't appear any better A Writer who ceaselessly uses "et cetera". —Old Manuscript.

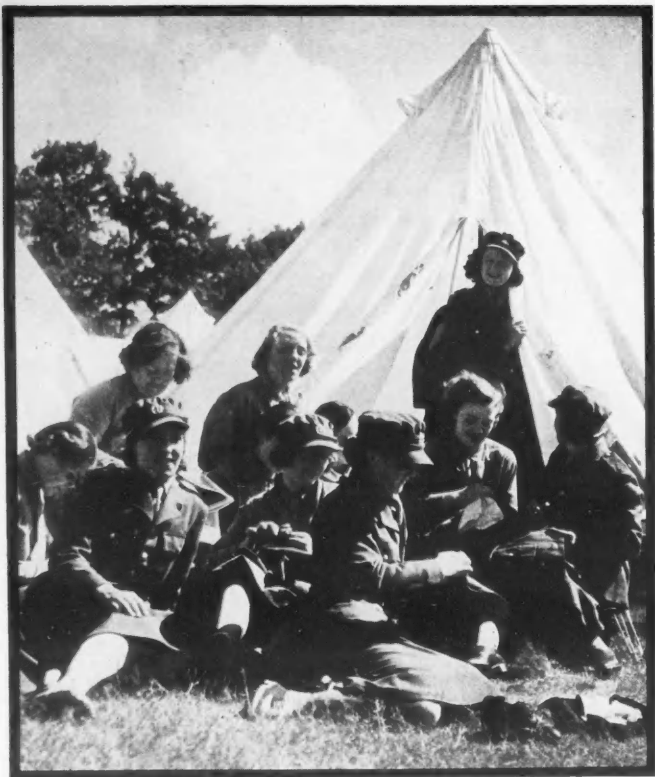
Premier Hepburn says that he won't campaign against Mr. King in the forthcoming Federal election. That means luckless Mr. King will have to look for support in other quarters.

These are also the dogged days, insofar as the resistance of the democracies is concerned.

It won't be any time now until the autumn election when the various political parties will stand on their platforms and watch the railway problem whizz by.

And you will know it is Utopia, too, because there won't be any organizations to join.

Esther says there was such a shortage of men at her summer resort that she got engaged to the same chap three times.



LADIES UNDER CANVAS. A happy party of Britain's Women's Auxiliary Territorial Service now in camp at Cowshott, near Pirbright.



TO TRAIN THE NEW "MILITIAMEN," as the first class of conscripts is now designated in England. Physical training will play a large part in the lives of the new soldiers and here is a class of instructors at Aldershot, ready for the new troops.

Pictures Abroad



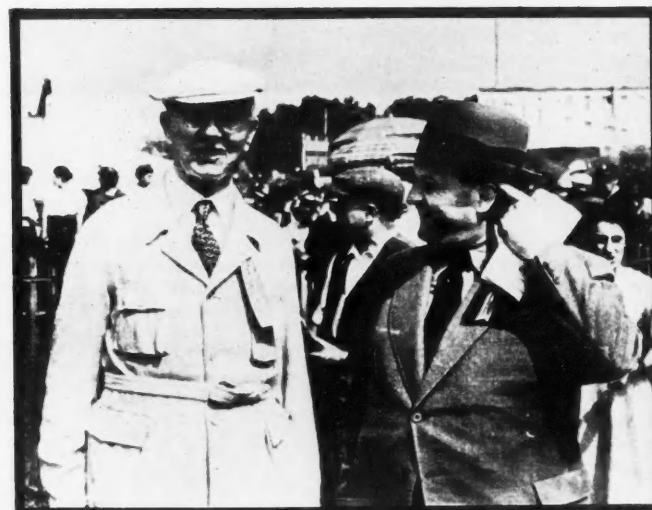
MADAME TABOUI'S BROADCASTS. A close-up of the famous French political commentator during a recent broadcast from London. Mme. Tabouis enjoys an almost legendary reputation for her political forecasts which have been proved correct many times in the past.



TROUBLE IN TIENTSIN. Throngs of Chinese outside the borders of the Concession, waiting to be searched and permitted entry by the Japanese. It is possible that Britain will be compelled to withdraw from Tientsin rather than risk embroilment with Japan at a time when all her energies must be devoted to combating her enemies in Europe.



KING AND QUEEN AT THE ABBEY. A long focus picture showing Their Majesties chatting with clergymen as they left Westminster Abbey after attending Thanksgiving Service.



THE MYSTERIOUS DR. SCHACHT. The ex-president of the Reichbank in Berlin and former German economic dictator, photographed in Ascona, Switzerland, where he is staying after a holiday in India. What his present status is in relation to the German Reich is unknown.

In Canada Today Isolationism Is Annexationism

BY "ANTONIUS"

THE annexationist school of thought never quite dies out in Canada. It has not any consistent or logical thread of thought to give it historic unity. At one time its appeal was to French-Canadians who, in their early resentment at their transfer from French to British allegiance, could be tempted by a Franklin—without much success. Later, it took a reverse form, and developed into the picture of English-speaking Canadians rotten-egging a Governor-General because, in deep resentment at too liberal a policy of the British to French Canada, they wanted the country—French-Canadians and all—to be submerged in the purer Anglo-Saxonism of the Republic. Again, a Hill, eager, like most expatriates, to induce the rest of his nation to follow him, rushed settlers from the Western States into Western Canada, in the hope that he might thus stall off a lasting union of British North America, and might cause the new Dominion to break in two at the Great Lakes.

Probably the most dangerous manifestation of the annexationist ideology was just before Confederation, when we faced the choice between the great adventure of nationhood and piecemeal absorption in the United States, and decided for nationhood.

RACIAL antipathies have played their part in recurring resurgences of annexationism but, until recent years, the dominant factor was always the illusion that, in some mysterious way, absorption into the United States system would bring economic blessings on this country which would be denied it were it to insist on remaining free. We are told that the normal routes of trade lay North and South—despite the very visible fact that, for many of our most easily produced and most important commodities, the market lies overseas, and despite the even more interesting fact that, on an endless series of those things which we sell as well as of those which we buy, the cost of transportation is actually less between Canadian population centres and the producing or consuming centres of overseas nations than between Canada and the great centres of the United States economy.

Every appeal to fear, to prejudice and to imaginary economic advantage has failed, and it is only in recent times that the legitimate successors of the frightened British North Americans of the past have decided that, however wrong was every other appeal, we can find an overmastering reason for annexation in the fact that the world has had one Great War and may have another.

The racial hatred to which Franklin appealed, the community of race to which the leaders of the Elgin mob pointed as a refuge, the illusory hope of growing markets in the United States for exactly those products which that country produces in excess—these are no longer the stock-in-trade of the annexationists. All that they have to offer now is the hope that an end of independent existence of a British nation in North America can be brought about by frightening our people into a belief that continued existence as part of the Western European system of society involves too great physical dangers, and that our hope is to join with the United States in

creating a new system of civilization occupying the two Americas, and isolating itself alike from Asia and from Europe.

UNFORTUNATELY, the appeal in this case is one which reaches the heart of every lover of peace. It can be wrapped up in an extraordinary package with the ambitions of racial groups. It can be associated—most dishonestly—with the international liberalism which led Europe to follow the late Professor Wilson into the League of Nations, from which Senator Borah then removed the United States.

In substance we are told now that the rest of the world is to be forever a turmoil of warring races, and that our only safety is to extricate ourselves from any contact with the evils of war. We are to do that by engaging, in alliance with the United States, in the creation of a new world stretching from the North Pole to Cape Horn. We are given a picture of all the nations of the Americas gathering at Lima, to create a new federation of nations, to replace, on a smaller scale, that which failed at Geneva.

It is perhaps not necessary to say more to prove the folly of this plan than to remind ourselves that the Chief of Police of the City of Lima, at the very time that the Conference was held, was a former officer of the Italian Secret Police—planted there as part of an elaborate Nazi-Fascist drive, whose success was the real reason for Mr. Hull's eagerness to strengthen the bonds of union between North and South America.

That is, in so many words, Lima was not, as our "pinks" will tell us, an attempt to unite the Americas, stimulated by resentment on the part of the South American Republics at the failure of Geneva, but simply an effort to give the United States a chance to meet European attempts to penetrate South America—economically and politically. It was far from being the notable assembly of free democracies, for common effort, which its advocates allege. It was merely an announcement that the United States—despite Senator Borah and all his tribe—could not remain neutral in a world in which other powers, quite forgetting the Monroe doctrine, were willing to risk the wrath of Washington, and carry their European brands of diplomacy and intrigue into South America. It was one of the most realistic adventures ever made by the United States in the field of *Weltpolitik*. It deserved in the interests of humanity, to succeed better than it did, and it will be the hope of every real believer in peace that Lima will be followed by other and cleaner examples of successful efforts to increase the influence of the great Republic in South America.

THE argument for Canada adhering to the United States' attempt to dominate South America was never put forward either by South Americans or by any important and influential body of opinion in the United States. The South American states, as far as their peculiar social and intellectual development permits them to express anything corresponding to what we call public opinion in Canada, are profoundly

uninterested in the question of whether the Dominion chooses to be an American republic or not. In the first place, they are not themselves particularly interested in the status of being either American or republican. In only a few of them is anything like popular government established at all. In all of them, for very obvious reasons, the overwhelming economic interest is in trade overseas—not in trade with North America. In every one of them cultural tendencies are European—not North American.

The Argentine Republic cannot sell wheat or beef to the United States. The tolerant policy of Britain does not seem to resent increasing purchase of goods by the Argentine Republic from the United States, but that does not change the fact that the merchant princes of Buenos Aires look to Liverpool and not to New York. In greater and lesser degree the same thing is true of all South America. Japan, Germany, Italy and Britain are the nations which will buy South American goods—at least to the very important extent to which these represent goods which compete with similar goods which North America has to sell. It would be an extraordinary thing to find, in South America, an informed student of economics who believed that the economic future of that Continent lay in trade with North America.

History would seem to indicate that flags follow trade at least as much as trade follows the flag, and the economic situation of South America is one which

SUMMER LIGHT

(Villanelle)

I FELT the light of summer call
Down meadow slope and feathery way
And found that merging hills were all.

Where clouds were dimpled, far and tall,
And paths to crescent woodland stray
I felt the light of summer call

And pushed through depths of forest wall,
That fluttered yellow-rich and gay,
And found that merging hills were all.

Within a colonnaded hall
Dark groves of pine and hemlock sway;
I felt the light of summer call

But massive roots are in the thrall
Of gathered silt and flow of clay:
I found that merging hills were all.

At dusk I watch the shadows fall,
Engulf the purple ebb of day,
I felt the light of summer call

And found that merging hills were all.

ALAN CREIGHTON.

trends increasingly in the direction of closer political relations with nations across the Atlantic and Pacific. Incidentally, these nations are as accessible, from the standpoint of actual transportation costs, to the producers and consumers of South America, as North America ever could be. Another thousand miles or so at sea means little in freight rates.

In short, the dice are loaded against any success for any United States effort to create something in the nature of an American economic system covering the New World.

IF THE lessons of history are worth anything, then South America is as likely a field for international rivalries and provocation to war as any part of the world could be. Any impression that we escape these, and enter into a pure and serene atmosphere of peace, when, as the annexationists would have us, we pull down the British flag and become purely American, can only be based on a complete misunderstanding of the economic and political geography of the world.

The simple fact is that the United States is as unlikely to remain neutral in a major world conflict as Britain would be. An alliance of this country with the United States is as natural and automatic a part of Canadian policy as is our continuing union with Great Britain. The hope of Canada is for world peace. The hope for world peace rests on the ability of Britain and France to win to their side the great American nation. It is not a vain hope. The American nation—egged on by exactly the type of people who try the same game in Canada—can be induced to believe that they can remain permanently outside the system of modern civilization, and run their own show to suit themselves. It was because he knew better that Mr. Hull assembled the Conference at Lima—not, as the little "pinks" would have it, because he thought he could thus extricate the two Americas from the world and its troubles. The last man to want Canada to abandon the British connection, or to suggest that our refuge is an America segregated from the world, would be Mr. Cordell Hull.

THE "pinks," with their cry for Canadian isolation from the troubles of Europe, and with their extraordinary theory that we can substitute Lima for Geneva as a focus of a peaceful society, in which we may feel safe from Messrs. Hitler, Mussolini et al., are about as serious, either in their fundamental faith, or in their accuracy of thought, as were the English-speaking Montreals who threw the eggs at Lord Elgin. Exactly as their prototypes decided to tear down the British flag because the British Government was being too polite to French-Canadians, and allowed a pettish ill-temper to lead them to talk nonsense and act like fools, the annexationists of our times, annoyed at the failure of Geneva and resentful of Mr. Chamberlain's refusal to plunge the world in war over one more of a million changes in the map of Europe, are yelling that we should pull down the British flag and ally ourselves with Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Guatemala—not because they believe that this is a good substitute for membership in the Commonwealth of British Nations, and in that far greater commonwealth of all nations which will ultimately emerge from all the troubles of our day, but because they are, at the moment, annoyed

Their place in Canadian history will be with their prototypes—whose names have long been forgotten.

Concurrent Powers May Be Solution

BY H. E. CROWLE

WE SEEM to have arrived at last at the point where something must be done, if it is ever going to be done, about adequate legislative powers for Parliament. It is hard to conceive of any workable solution of our present problems that will not involve the Dominion in new responsibilities for which it now lacks the necessary constitutional powers.

But the matter does not rest there by any means. Briefs of provinces, municipalities and of public service organizations throughout Canada submitted to the Royal Commission urged that the Dominion be given powers with respect to many subjects such as unemployment in all its aspects, labor legislation of every kind, social services legislation, the subject of insurance and many other matters of national importance.

On the other hand there is as everyone knows a very important section of Canadian opinion which is opposed to any additions to federal powers. As long therefore as the views of those who favor and of those who disapprove of additional powers for Parliament cannot be reconciled, progress will be at a standstill, and moreover any workable solution of problems will suffer frustration. But it is believed that there exists a happy middle way that will bridge the gap between these opposed viewpoints. It is a reconciliation of centralizers and decentralizers that will, while returning to Parliament its lost field of powers, preserve to the provinces all such use of that field as they could reasonably ask.

Dominion's Lost Powers

The lost field of Dominion powers which was taken from Parliament and given to the provinces as a result of constitutional decisions, covers all subjects of national importance that lie outside of the twenty-nine subjects specifically given to Parliament in Section 91 of the B.N.A. Act. It was the loss of these powers which in the main led to the breakdown of the financial plan of Confederation, because Parliament was thereby deprived of the capacity to deal with the great social problems that have arisen in recent years. These powers may now be used by Parliament only in times of war or other like calamity, but the original intention was that they were to be available to the Dominion at all times, and this was the view of the Privy Council up until 1896.

The opposition in Canada to any increase in federal powers already referred to, has been of late very clearly demonstrated in the failure of the Dominion Government to obtain a general consent of the provinces to just one single addition to Dominion powers, namely, that covering unemployment insurance. But may it not be possible that there exists some very excellent reason for much of this opposition and that it is not merely the narrow brand of extreme provincialism that it may appear to be?

Now a very good and valid reason is clearly to be found in the exclusive character of the powers given to the Dominion and to the provinces under the B.N.A. Act. Exclusive legislative powers of governments may be likened to fields surrounded by fences with "no trespassing" signs. A surrender to the Dominion by the provinces of any provincial power would mean that any such power so surrendered would henceforth be enclosed within Dominion fenced-in powers and so lost wholly to the provinces.

Non-Exclusive Powers

A good example for our purpose would be that of health insurance and state medicine, which might be made the subject of either a provincial or Dominion scheme, or a joint scheme of both governments.

Now while provincial or Dominion health insurance projects might be equally successful, it is apparent that until a national scheme is put into effect by Parliament the provinces should retain power to provide their own health insurance schemes if they so desire. But if this subject were surrendered to the Dominion and became an exclusive Dominion power, the provinces would lose all capacity to deal with it and would have to await a national system of health insurance so provided by the Dominion or have none at all.

These illustrations show how important it is that the provinces retain the right to make use of the powers that have come to them from the Dominion as a result of Privy Council decisions. This great lost field of Parliament, known as the "residue of powers" may be said to now belong as of right both to the Dominion and to the provinces. Probably this was the intention of the Fathers of Confederation, and such a meaning could be read out of section 91 of the B.N.A. Act. Be this as it may, these lost powers of Parliament should now be made available both to the Dominion and to the provinces, and this may quite easily be accomplished by an amendment of the B.N.A. Act, changing this whole field into a field, not of exclusive Dominion powers, but into a field of what are known as concurrent powers.

Australia's Example

Under a system of concurrent powers the fences surrounding whatever law-making fields are to fall within the concurrent system are pulled down, together with the "no trespassing" signs, and in the result both the provincial and the Dominion Governments are allowed into the new concurrent field to use the whole field as they see fit. But because there cannot be two different and contradictory laws on the same subject at the same time within a nation, one of such laws must necessarily be supreme and override the other. Therefore, under a system of concurrent powers in Canada the laws of the Dominion Government would have to be supreme wherever they were in conflict with any provincial laws on any subject. But excepting as regards such instances the provinces would have the rest of the concurrent field to themselves until the Dominion passed further laws.

Under the Australian constitution there are no less than twenty-three subjects, out of a total of thirty-seven given to the Federal Government, that are available both to the Commonwealth Government and to the Australian States for their concurrent use. Federal laws being supreme where they conflict with State laws. In Canada, there are just two such subjects, namely those of "Agriculture" and "Immigration into a Province," which, by Section 95 of

the B.N.A. Act, may be used by the Dominion and by the provinces in a similar manner.

Now if one were looking for something by which to "boost" concurrent powers, one could hardly find anything much better than that which is supplied by Dominion and provincial policies, apparently since Confederation, as regards agriculture. Both governments have had joint concurrent control of this subject for seventy years, and here is where we find really genuine and effective co-operation and team work in the furtherance of the best interests of agriculture throughout Canada. The submissions before the Royal Commission both of the Dominion and of the provinces amply bear this out. The Dominion has taken over those activities which it could best attend to, such as research, experimentation, inspection and grading of products for export, stock pedigrees and the like, and the rest of the field has been left to the provinces, who have covered a wide range of activities with respect to such matters as agricultural education, agricultural societies and have passed laws on many agricultural subjects, such as domestic animals, brands, fences, weeds, pests and so forth.

There has been no overlapping of any account and there has been no encroachment by the Dominion on the proper activities of the provinces in respect to agriculture, although the Dominion, had it wished so to do, could have used its supreme powers to override provincial acts and schemes. But there has been no such thing at all, and the same has apparently been largely the experience in Australia where there are twenty-three subjects under concurrent powers. The Commonwealth Government of Australia appears to have left to the Australian States a large part of the legislation in these twenty-three subjects, and has only provided national legislation in such subjects when such action was clearly called for.

The Health Field

The subject of health insurance and state medicine in this country will again serve as a useful example of the advantages of concurrent powers. In the earlier reference to this subject it was shown that it was very necessary that the provinces should retain full power to provide such health insurance schemes as they might desire, until a Dominion scheme would become possible and generally desirable. The principle of concurrent powers would carry out this requirement very nicely. Both governments, Dominion and provincial, would possess identical powers with which to create such a scheme, but the provinces could provide their own health insurance schemes, until the time becomes ripe for a national scheme. But whenever it is found desirable to set up a national health insurance plan, the Dominion would possess the necessary powers to provide one, or the Dominion and the

provinces could under concurrent powers provide a joint scheme.

The establishment of the principle of concurrent powers over the lost Dominion field would also make valid beyond question all Dominion grants for purposes where the services benefitted by such grants are under the exclusive control of the provinces. Examples of such grants are grants for direct relief to the provinces and grants for Old Age Pensions. A recent Privy Council decision has thrown grave doubt on the validity of all such grants. But under concurrent powers both governments would possess powers over the service benefitted and the Dominion could, therefore, make valid grants while leaving the service under the control of the provinces.

A Joint Commission

Now turning aside from the immediate present and looking to the future, is not one of the chief of Canadian necessities a new and happier order of Dominion-Provincial relationships, whereby these Governments might be enabled to co-operate together for the solution of Canadian problems? In the past such co-operation has been fruitless, due to the want of or uncertainty as to Dominion powers. To achieve such new order of relationships there would have to be created some kind of permanent joint Dominion-Provincial commission. The submission of the New Brunswick Government before the Royal Commission proposed such a body which would be composed of the occupants of certain new Federal and Provincial ministries to be created, being a Federal Secretary of State for the Provinces and provincial ministers of Federal Affairs, whose functions would be the ironing out of Dominion-Provincial differences, and possibly to take on the functions of a Grants Commission.

If some such permanent body were created and the field of concurrent powers were established as proposed, the machinery and means would have been provided for a new order of Dominion-Provincial relationships and co-operation. A meeting place for discussion at regular intervals by Dominion and provincial representatives would have been provided and the problems to be considered would not necessarily have to be limited to strictly Dominion-Provincial questions, such as the grants and subsidies, but could be extended to the consideration of great national problems.

Then lastly, how long would we have to wait for concurrent powers to be brought into effect by amendment of the B.N.A. Act? Is it necessary to wait until the provinces can decide upon how our constitution shall be amended within Canada, which may take a year or longer, when we now have the present direct route by means of an Act of the Imperial Parliament? An all-round agreement that such concurrent powers should become part of our Constitution would bring about such an amendment through the present constitutional channels, almost as a matter of course.

FROM WEEK TO WEEK

Clipping the Wings of Empire

BY B. K. SANDWELL

THE United States Congress having refused to meet President Roosevelt's wishes in the matter of repeal of the existing Neutrality Act (which makes it extremely difficult for Great Britain to obtain from the United States any substantial supply of munitions at any time when she is actually at war), it follows that, unless and until the President can get something approaching the legislation which he desires, the chief usefulness of the United States as a source of war supplies for the British Empire will be through the exportation to Canada of the raw materials for such articles, so far as those raw materials are not themselves embargoed, and their manufacture here into the finished products. (If, of course, Canada is going to be as concerned about the maintenance of her own neutrality in a British war as the United States, that process would become impossible, for we should doubtless resort to embargo methods just as vigorous as those of the Americans; but that is a contingency which need hardly be discussed.)

Unfortunately the usefulness of American raw materials as subjects for further processing into munitions and armament in Canada depends entirely upon the ability of Canada to process them. And that ability depends in turn upon the extent of the industrial organization in Canada capable of being promptly turned over to the production of munitions. The accent is on the "promptly." The crucial period of any war which might develop in the near future would by general admission be in the first three months. And—again unfortunately—the extent of that promptly available industrial organization is lamentably small.

The Aircraft Industry

The building of aircraft was, for many months around and after the Munich episode, the crucial point in the war preparedness of Great Britain and of the entire British Commonwealth of Nations. Canada, with its own civilian needs to attend to, and with the entire raw material and semi-finished supplies of the United States to draw upon, is in an exceptionally good position to engage in the building of aircraft. Has the Canadian Government done anything to encourage the building of aircraft in Canada?

The chief Canadian periodical devoted to the aircraft industries in Canada is *Canadian Aviation*. It is in its twelfth volume, and is recognized as an authoritative voice on all matters relating to aircraft manufacture and operation in the Dominion. In its July issue it has an editorial entitled "Manufacture: The Situation As It Is," which begins with the startling statement that "While Great Britain turns out over 800 warplanes a month we have not even ordered a single Canadian built aeroplane in over eighteen months."

(This editorial was no doubt written before the occurrence of an event which is chronicled in the news columns of the same issue, to the effect that the Government has placed an order for 27 training craft with a concern at Fort Erie. A total of 27 craft in eighteen months is just one and a half per month.)

"Were it not for the \$10,000,000 try-out order

handed to us last year by the (British) Air Ministry our manufacturers," continues the editorial, "would have been just about obliterated by now. . . . We make no material contribution to building the very wings that are protecting us from the aggressor. We even borrow some of them to bolster up our obsolete line."

Further, we have done nothing to aid our commercial aeroplane operators, and thus have "killed their capacity to purchase Canadian made aeroplanes that are needed in large numbers throughout the north country. Not a single dollar has yet been returned on the invested capital that has made what little industry we have possible. Original investments have dwindled to next to nothing, and further employment of new capital under present conditions is out of the question. And just to make sure that the lid is on firmly, the authorities clamp down on this struggling industry with the iniquitous five per cent clause in the much discussed Bill 38—limiting profits on the capital invested in the notoriously risky business of aircraft manufacture for war purposes to that preposterously inadequate amount.

Can't be Improvised

In a country which needs plenty of aeroplanes for its own economic life, which ought to be able to provide vast quantities of them when needed for the defence of the Empire, which has hundreds of young workers trained for aircraft factory jobs and unable to get employment, which has thousands of applicants waiting in line to get into the Air Force in spite of the fact that that Force has not the machines to train the men already in it—in a country like that, we have gone through eighteen months of the most crucial international situation since the Great War without ordering a single aeroplane, and in the nineteenth month we have ordered twenty-seven training machines!

At present the British Empire is not at war, and Great Britain, under the pressure of extreme necessity, being unable to rely upon any substantial supplies either from Canada or from the United States, has made itself self-sustaining up to the rate at which it feels obliged to expand its military equipment in time of peace. At present, also, the demand for planes for civil aviation in Canada is strictly limited (far below what it ought to be to give proper service in the mining districts) by the failure of the Government to provide either adequately remunerative postal contracts or effective regulation of rates and services. But in the event of a sudden emergent demand for aviation equipment for either military or civilian purposes, the Canadian industry would be utterly unable to provide promptly the personnel or the machinery to do the job that would be expected of it. Aircraft manufacture is one of the most important, and one of the most skilled, industries of our modern age. It is an industry in which a country like Canada has exceptional opportunities, for it is not specially susceptible to mass-production methods, and can therefore be carried on for a relatively small market without loss of efficiency. It is an industry which cannot be improvised. It is an industry which should be built up steadily with a view to the long-term future.

Always Ready Willing to Serve

Enquiries Invited.

Crown Trust Company

Executors — Trustees — Financial Agents
80 King Street West Toronto

ONE CAR WENT IN THE DITCH -the other car didn't!

Tire blowouts give no warning . . . in a split second your car can be out of control . . . BUT NOT WHEN YOU RIDE ON LIFE GUARDS. Goodyear LifeGuards take all danger out of sudden tire failure, keep your car on the road! Have your Goodyear dealer equip your car today with . . .



GOOD YEAR
LifeGuards

9-DAY "Princess Cruises" ALASKA AND THE YUKON



STAKE YOUR CLAIM TO FAR NORTH THRILLS

★ Come up to the land of the Midnight Sun, Gold Rush history, totem pole villages. Visit Juneau, Skagway and other ports. Princess liners make this adventurous vacation a luxury cruise—2000 scenic miles on the sheltered Inside Passage with high fjords, glistening glaciers rising from the sea. Enjoy Alaska's mild climate, vivid contrasts—with the gayest of ocean life, this summer!

9-DAY CRUISES . . . from \$95
To Skagway . . . Sailings from Vancouver
each week.

Fares from Vancouver, Victoria and Seattle include meals and berth except at Skagway. See Banff . . . Lake Louise . . . COLUMBIA ICEFIELD HIGHWAY ENROUTE

Fast Canadian Pacific transcontinental trains . . . air-conditioned. Low round-trip summer fares to North Pacific Coast points and California.

Ask Your Travel Agent or Nearest Canadian Pacific Agent.

Canadian Pacific
WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM

AT QUEEN'S PARK

"Boss" Rooney Done It"

BY POLITICUS

"WE DONE it easy." So spoke one of the members of the Ward Three Liberal Association as he pushed his way out of the hall where "Boss" Rooney had just taken the Liberal nomination for the federal riding of St. Paul's.

But it wasn't "done easy." It took three years of hard work, careful manipulation and innumerable saw-offs before James Hendrick Rooney, Toronto Liberal ward boss, attained one of his life's ambitions.

There is very little about ward politics and its machinery that "Boss" doesn't know. One of the most important functions of a ward boss is to know how and where to grease the machine. "Boss" Rooney, with a lifetime in politics, ("It's my life breath") knows.

In a ward where there has been bickering and bitterness since the Liberal party was first swept into power in 1934, and the patronage became something worth fighting for, there was not a discordant sound. It was all Rooney. Not a word was heard of Salter Hayden, the defeated Liberal candidate for St. Paul's in the last federal election. The few, and there were some, Hayden men sat glumly at the back of the hall and watched the joyful procession of eight courtesy nominees withdrawing in support of the man they referred to as "Genial Jim," "Honest Jim" and "The Friend of the People." One just doesn't call one's candidate "Boss" on the political platform.

All But Eskimos

The delegates were cosmopolitan to say the least. The Ward Three president made it clear that everyone was represented. "We didn't miss anybody. We had Italians, Chinese (3), Germans, Polish, Ukrainians, Finns, Russians, English, Irish, Scotch, Macedonians, Greeks, Bulgarians, Negroes, Welsh (1), French-Canadians, Protestants, Roman Catholics and Jews. We had everybody but the Eskimos."

If there are any Hollywood directors on the look-out for a person to take the part of a Tammany boss they have to search no further. The night of the convention Jim Rooney was all prepared to step on to the set, ready for the cameras. Jim wore white shoes, white socks, a white suit. His shirt was blue. His tie was a blue polka dot. He wore a large ring with the Knights of Columbus insignia.

"The Boss" has blue eyes, a seamed and smiling face, large ears. His hair, thinning, is white. He knows everyone by his first name and doesn't have to practise the arts on the voters. "It comes natural." He thoroughly enjoys mingling with "the boys."

Joy and Staging

There have been many conventions in Toronto. Of the scores and scores seen by Politicus, the St. Paul's Liberal one was the slickest. It just oozed joy, heartiness and the most careful staging.

There was music: Cameron Warne's 4-piece band. There were traps, a trumpet, a piano and of course a saxophone. The band was useful. So were the cheer leaders and the leader of the sing-song.

Members of the executives of Wards Two, Three and Four all wore arm bands. The arm bands, a bright idea of one of the Ward Three ex-

ecutive members, were a work of art: silver satin with a large green shamrock. Just in case any of the members wanted messages sent, there were pages for each band wearer. They too wore the shamrock.

The chairman's table had two large Union Jacks, a basket of flowers, Tom Steele, vice-president of the Toronto Central Liberal Association, and Dalton Wells, Central secretary.

As a backdrop there was an old picture of Prime Minister Mackenzie King in a gilt frame. You remember the picture of Mr. King with his tall starched collar and the vest with the white trimming? That was the one. It was decked with a huge Canadian Ensign.

At the front of the platform were five baskets of flowers. Two tall baskets at the ends and the small ones in the middle. Beneath one of the baskets was a large sign, "Floral Arrangements, Courtesy of —".

Not even the press table was forgotten. As a table cloth there was a tissue paper cover with large green shamrocks and small gold ones, interwound with green-coated top-hatted gentlemen and charming colleens.

Not a word was heard of Premier Hepburn. Unity, good old unity, and plenty of oil for the machine were the watchwords.

Friend of People

Dr. Mike Cosentino, the president of the Ward Three Association and a Rooney man from the drop of the hat, hitched his arm band in place and opened the meeting. "Please stand and sing our national anthem, O Canada."

Mr. Steele read his prepared address. In the excitement his peroration went unnoticed. It was "This packed meeting augurs well for the future of the Tory party in Toronto."

Then came the nominations. There were nine in all. When Mr. Rooney's name was put forward the band broke out with "When Irish Eyes Are Smiling." The crowd stamped, whistled and cheered.

But nary a voice was raised against the candidature of Mr. Rooney. The two minute nomination speeches were used to laud the "choice of the masses" and an announcement of withdrawal.

They were all Mr. Rooney's friends. Here are some of their testimonials.

"Jim Rooney is a man of the men. He has been in politics since he was a boy. He never had a dime and he hasn't a dime now."

"Jim will do anything he can for you."

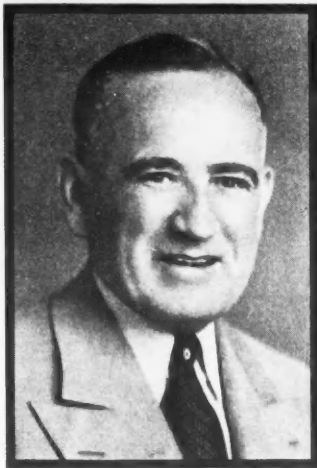
The only woman nominee said: "Mr. J. H. Rooney is a friend of the masses of the people."

The next nominee: "Jim Rooney represents as a gentleman all that the people would like in a member of the House of Commons. He is a man of the people for the people and will be elected by the people. I thank you."

Ward worker: "I withdraw for my good friend Jim. Jim Rooney never wanted this nomination. He never asked for it. We knew he was the only man who could rally the Liberal thought of St. Paul's behind him."

Still another ward worker: "There are no strings to good old Jim. He is a common man of the common people. He is against the vested interests. He will do what the people want him to do and not what the higher-ups want."

Still another: "Our good friend



"BOSS" ROONEY

smiling Jim Rooney will have the victory of to-morrow, the people's victory in the House of Commons. That is where we want Jim Rooney."

Too Many Orators

"Boss" did not disappoint his followers. He made a speech. This is what he said: "I would at this moment be very amiss if my heart did not go out to you all." (Boom of the bass drum. Cheers of the crowd.)

"I don't pretend to be any politician. But I know the wants of the people because I am amongst the people." (Boom of the bass drum. Cheers of the crowd.)

"I am no orator. But a member at Ottawa once said to me: 'Jim, why don't you run? You know the people. You can do something for them. And we have too many orators at Ottawa.'"

"It is my idea that the first parliament of Canada was made up of merchants, farmers and business men and if you elect such men they will do something to clean up this depression."

"I remember once I was on a boat and the sun was coming up out of the water. I saw two specks in the distance. I asked the captain what they were. He said they were Cape Henry and Cape Charles. And I remembered the hard work there was in placing the flag on those two spots."

"So I knew what hard work meant. And that captain told me that it was not leaving a mountain of money that counts. It was having a sincere wish to do something for the other fellow." (Boom of the bass drum. Cheers of the crowd.)

"I believe in the Liberal principles. They shall ever be my guide. I shall advocate an annual living wage. I advocate national unemployment insurance. I advocate that all people may join the union of their choice. I stand for adequate defence for our nation. I reserve to myself the right to advocate these principles."

"From my heart I thank you. From my heart I shall always try to deserve what you have done for me." (Louder booms of the bass drum. Wail of the saxophone and still greater cheers of the crowd. Then "For He's A Jolly Good Fellow.")

Arthur W. Roebuck, who knows how to take conventions, followed Mr. Rooney with this tribute: "You can always judge the political party by the candidates you choose. Jim Rooney and I will stand for the rights of man."

"When Jim Rooney goes down to Ottawa I will have at my side the man who will demand the rights of the working people."

Mr. Roebuck wore white flannel trousers, blue flannel coat, and had his usual ribboned pince-nez.

The Rooney Clubs

Jim Rooney was born in Cobourg 47 years ago. His father and mother were born in Canada. His grandfather came from Ireland, he's sure, but Mr. Rooney doesn't know the location of the ancestral home. He audits books and loves politics. He has just written a supplemental examination which, if he passes will make him a Certified Public Accountant.

Mr. Rooney came to Toronto in 1918. But he learned politics in his cradle in the county of Northumberland which is "a real good Liberal stronghold."

He is past president of the Ward Three Liberal Association. He is a former secretary of the Liberal Central, which post he gave up six weeks ago to work on the nomination. He had all sorts of opposition from Central and Ottawa. But they are all with him now.

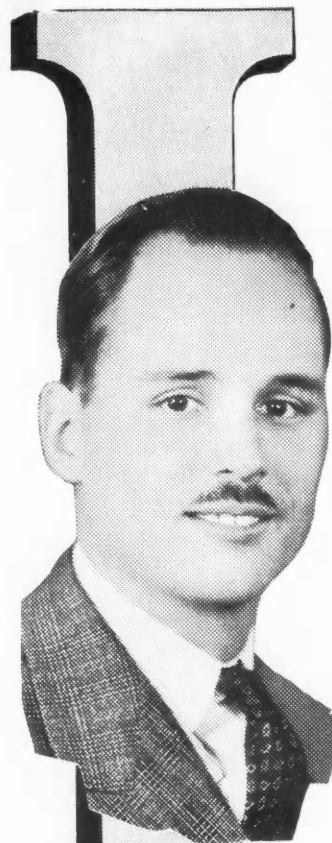
He is the founder of the Rooney Clubs. "We have them all over St. Paul's. You see our men in each district organize them and we carry on entertainments, dances, socials. We have ten going now and have more coming. We take everybody in irrespective."

"I like mixin' up with the boys. It's my life."

"I do things for the boys. Get them x-rays or a funeral if they can't pay, or a basket of food."

"I used to have plenty of money. But I didn't have no fun. But now I am a real citizen and get a big kick out of doing things for people. And don't forget the Rooney Clubs are not political."

Note to Mr. Hepburn: Ian Strachan, chief Liberal Whip in the Ontario House, was on the platform. So was J. J. Glass, St. Andrew's Toronto member. Mr. Strachan had no choice. "Boss" was his campaign manager in the last election in Ontario.



My Associates and I have made Another Record

"Last month we assisted 3,482 Canadians to provide financial security for themselves and their dependents to an amount of \$6,778,000 (exclusive of Industrial and Group Insurance).

"We experience a real thrill in helping people fulfill this basic human desire for financial security. Our clients are always grateful for help in solving in advance the financial problems caused by death, disability or old age.

"No wonder we like selling life insurance.

"May we serve you?"

London Life
ESTABLISHED 1874
Insurance Company
Head Office - London, Canada

Mr. Investor . . .

Mr. Business Man . . .

Don't Miss Saturday Night's Weekly

Business and Market Forecast by "Haruspex"

Thousands of readers have found it

A Valuable Guide to the Future Course of Business and the Stock Market

This is the most succinct, concise and clear interpretation of the time-tested Dow Theory available anywhere . . . Published weekly in Saturday Night in conjunction with our famed Gold & Dross investors' personal service.

IT CALLS THE TURN FIRST!

Read This:

On January 28, 1939, Haruspex, in his Business and Market Forecast, had this to say: "THE LONG TERM (OR YEAR TO YEAR) TREND OF THE MARKET IS UPWARD" but he took occasion to warn readers

"THE SECONDARY OR SHORT TERM (MONTH TO MONTH) TREND OF THE MARKET IS DOWNWARD BECAUSE OF ITS RECENT PENETRATION OF LATE NOVEMBER AND EARLY DECEMBER LOW POINTS."

About two months later an important American financial weekly publication and other forecasters then announced that the long term trend of the market had turned down and that we were headed for a bear market.

Haruspex, however, on February 25, said this: "From a domestic standpoint the prospects are for a rising curve of production over the second, third and fourth quarters of the year—." On March 25, while the market was still dropping, he said: "There are increasing evidences that barring an important European war business will get into a

strong upward stride at some point during the second quarter—." "The market's low point will have been registered in the early part of the year with materially higher levels and prospects toward the end of the year." The New York Stock Market hit its low on April 8.

BUT ALL THROUGH THIS PERIOD THE BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST COLUMN OF SATURDAY NIGHT MAINTAINED THAT THE LONG TERM TREND HAD NOT CHANGED BUT WAS STILL UPWARD. During the same period important statistical services, financial commentators and other forecasters were in complete disagreement about the future of business and the market.

In last week's issue Haruspex announced again all trends of the market and business were upward. When will this rising trend terminate? At what point specifically, measured by the New York Stock Market averages, will this move go to? What are the prospects for business and for how long? If war or war crises develop what may be expected in the market and business?

Just as the market flared recently into activity and changed practically over-night, so may we expect other developments from time to time.

No reader of SATURDAY NIGHT can afford to miss a single issue.

BIG THINGS ARE AHEAD



STILL A POTENT POLITICAL FORCE. Mr. J. S. Woodsworth, leader of the C.C.F. Party, photographed in the House of Commons, Ottawa.

—Photograph by Karsh, Ottawa.

THE WEEK IN CANADA

Juggled:

AN ENTIRE INDIAN FAMILY at Niagara Falls, Ont. An Indian youth, in Niagara Falls to take part in the border crossing celebration dropped into the jail to enquire about his step-father. He was taken into the cells to look over the Indians who had been arrested on charges of intoxication. At the first cell he was asked "Is that your father?" Said the young man: "No, that's my brother." At another cell he was shown a squaw who had been taken into custody. "That," said the visitor, "is my mother." The youth didn't know the Indian occupant of the third cell, but in the fourth he found his father. Said he: "It looks as if the whole family is locked up here." After the quartet had sobered up they were allowed to depart with a solemn warning to stay away from liquor in the future.

Holidaying:

PRINCE PIERRE ERIC DE BROGLIE, nephew of the famous French scientist of the same name and a supporter of the claim of the Count of Paris to the throne of France, in Montreal. Although the Prince takes no active part in politics now, he was at one time an active member of the Action Française, the French Royalist party which was recently dissolved by the French government. Said he of the Duc de Paris: "The Duc de Paris has by no means an exaggerated view of his own importance. He is a very broad-minded and moderate man and has told us that he will not tolerate any excesses by supporters of his claims." Despite war scares, the average Frenchman goes about his business without undue worry about the future, said the Prince.

Favored:

MARY STEELE, 17, to assume the mantle relinquished by Brenda Duff Frazier, the top-ranking glamor girl of New York's social whirl last year. Vacationing with her family at Lake Massawippi, North Hatley, Que., Mary was, until her departure for Canada late last week, playing in a stock company at Newport, R.I. Every summer since her 9th birthday Mary has spent her holidays in Quebec, says she prefers the quiet of a Canadian summer to the hectic whirl of Manhattan's night clubs. A blonde, 5 feet 7 inches tall with a wide, pretty face, large dark eyes and a lovely figure, Mary was picked by New York columnists because of her beauty and distinction in wearing clothes. She was described as "tall, cool, and delicious looking as a mint julep. She will be society's siren of the coming season." She has ambitions to be an actress.



Perplexed:

OFFICIALS OF THE ONTARIO AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY DEPARTMENT. A short time ago the district around Sudbury, Ont., was overrun with caterpillars. To rid the country of the scourge, officials imported flies to kill the caterpillars. The flies did a completely successful job. They laid their eggs on the caterpillars' heads and when the eggs hatched, the flies fed on the worms, killing billions. Now officials are being harried and hounded by the demands of local residents that they "do something" about the millions of huge flies zooming around. In vain they have explained that the flies are harmless and will not attack humans. Home owners still insist that the officials aren't half trying, describe the pests as "much bigger than house flies" and with a buzz "like airplane engines."

Towed:

DR. FREEMAN COOLEN of Fox Point, near Halifax, N.S., several miles out to sea by an 800-pound albacore. Dr. Coolen with John and Lee Coolen were out fishing in a motor boat one night last week. They harpooned the albacore and the doctor jumped into the dory to which the line and keg float were attached to land the catch. The adventure as related by



CARTOON OF THE WEEK: "Argus" in the Toronto Globe and Mail makes suitable comment as Germany and Italy conclude a "trade" agreement whereby the former utilizes the Italian port of Trieste on the Adriatic.

the Doctor's brothers: "Then the albacore started off. It was going so fast we were unable to keep up with the dory it was pulling. The last we saw of the doctor's whereabouts was the light from the match he had lit. Then the fog cut everything off from us. We cruised around for several hours trying to find him. Then we gave up. We thought we would be lost too." In the meantime the albacore had carried the doctor and the dory for miles through the fog had come to a halt only when it had become entangled in fishermen's nets, dory and all. And there the fishermen found him, hours later. Said the Doctor, half-frozen from the water which had poured over the bows as the fish towed him through the waves: "Thanks, boys—it was a devil of an experience." Remarkable one of rescuers: "I guess it was quite a battle, but he didn't mind too much—he got his albacore."

Larruped:

AN EMPLOYER in Orillia, Ont., by a man whom he discharged. When the employee saw that he was going to be fired, he didn't beat his boss to the gun by saying "You can't fire me—I quit!" He insisted that he couldn't be fired. To support him in his contention, he dragged in his brother. When the oral argument showed no indication of changing the employer's mind, the two brothers set out to make a lasting impression on him. They succeeded. When they had finished, the boss had three stitches in his chin and had applied for police protection. No charges have been laid yet, but the employee still denies that he is unemployed.

Blessed:

BETTY IRVING, 15, of Truro, N.S., with the luck of the Irish. One day last week Betty narrowly escaped drowning when she was dragged from the water by friends in the nick of time. Later in the same afternoon, while she was watching a ball game, a foul whizzed by her head, missing it by a hair's breadth. Next day Betty was riding in a truck with her cousin. At a level crossing near Truro the truck was struck by the Montreal-bound C.N.R. Ocean Limited which rained truck parts all over the surrounding countryside. Betty, who had been riding in the cab, was hurled through the air as though shot from a catapult. Sixty feet from the crossing she picked herself up, took an inventory of the damage done. She had slightly scraped one leg. Her cousin, too, escaped with minor injuries.

Nearly Landed:

TWO MEN AND A WOMAN by a 21-pound muskie near Campbellford, Ont., last week. The three were trolling near Coles Point when the lady got a strike and amid screams and scramblings began to reel the fish to the side of the boat. Thinking the big fish would get away, all three were leaning over the side in an effort to assist in landing it when the boat overturned. Because the lady couldn't swim, one of the men went gallantly to her rescue and the fish promptly wound the line around the struggling fisherman's legs, put his head down, and started for the other

end of the lake. The would-be hero might still be walking out on bottom if a passing motorboat hadn't rushed to his assistance. All three fishermen were pulled into the rescue boat along with the muskie which was still on the line.

Arraigned:

JOHN ROBERTSON, elderly farmer of Guelph, Ont., in police court on an assault charge. It all started, said John, when his wife of 27 years refused to give him eggs for breakfast "and kept nagging day and night." John decided that if he couldn't have eggs, he wouldn't feed the hens. So he wouldn't let his wife have any milk for them. Said Robertson: "I can't stand it any longer. She keeps nagging me day and night and she won't do anything unless I pay her." Mrs. Robertson claimed that in the evening argument, her husband had hurled her to the floor. Said she, with a Poor-Little-Country-Girl-In-The-Big-City look: "I had to reach for a milk stool to defend myself." Robertson was bound over in \$300 bond to keep the peace.

Denied:

By Mrs. William Ambler that her 200-acre summer estate on Lake Divine, near Port Sydney, Ont., had been offered to FATHER DIVINE, negro cultist. Early last week reports were circulated that the Ambler estate had been offered to the negro "God" as a Canadian "Heaven." But Mrs. Ambler emphatically denied any such intentions, claiming that the whole story was a crude joke perpetrated by a week-end guest. Said she: "We have no more intention of parting with the lodge and grounds than parting with our arms." The story was given prominence in Canadian papers because of the offer that Mrs. Angela C. Kaufman of Newport, R.I., had made Divine; because city authorities refused to grant her a license to sell liquor in her Newport home, in America's most exclusive resort, the irate lady offered it as a "heaven." Divine's written reply: "Thank you for your kind invitation which is receiving consideration, wherefore, I am convinced from the within that my personal activities will be more constructive in the act of bringing an abolition of segregation and discrimination and establishing righteousness according to the constitution and its amendments. I am glad to be represented in the act of promoting truth and integrity according to the declaration of independence."



Married:

By FATHER HENRI ROY, 107 couples in the Montreal Royals baseball stadium in Montreal, Que. Eight years ago, Father Roy, a former newswoman, set out to aid the down-and-out Roman Catholic youth of Montreal. His movement he named Jeunesse Ouvrière Catholique (Young Catholic Worker) and in the time since its foundation it has grown until it includes a membership of 35,000 boys and girls in Quebec and Ontario, and 15,000 elsewhere. With the marriage last Sunday the 107 picked couples, all Jeunists, culminated a year of study about marriage under lecturers on medicine, economics, religion and psychology. The mass marriage scheme was evolved after a study by Father Roy of his membership in 123 Quebec and Ontario centres. He found that 50% of the young people were not intellectually, and 20% were not financially, prepared for marriage. So he chose 100 couples who wanted to be married and persuaded them to help him with his experiment. He plans to keep in touch with all of them for 5 years and hopes to write a text book on his findings. Average age of the brides: 23. Average age of the grooms: 26. Average earnings of the grooms: \$25 per week. Of the grooms, 32 were laborers, 7 were store clerks, 5 farmers, 3 travelling salesmen, 5 painters, 4 office workers, an optician, a barber, a tramway motorman, a general contractor, a telegraph operator, a sign painter and a locomotive engineer. The J.O.C. provided licenses—cost \$15—to those unable to pay, and rings for the grooms. The brides were all in white veils. The grooms wore blue serge suits.



Opened:

In the Cape Breton village of St. Ann's, N.S., on July 26, the world's FIRST GAIKIE COLLEGE, built to propagate the ideas and ideals of the rugged pioneers who hewed a civilization out of a new world. Nova Scotia's Scottish premier, Angus L. Macdonald, dedicated the simple log structure, speaking in the "language of the Garden of Eden."

The college springs from the desire of Scots all over North America to perpetuate the language and culture of the land from which they came.



Frenchness of Quebec French

BY HANS VALDIN

"Le Ramage de Mon Pays: Le Français tel qu'on le parle au Canada," by Victor Barbeau. Editions Bernard Valiquette, Montreal, \$1.

HOW comforting will be this volume to those who cannot understand the language of Quebec. In it will find hundreds of Quebec words and phrases not in accord either with grammar or correct French usage. Thus will it serve as an adequate excuse for the linguistic short-comings of those whose native tongue is English. Not only will it gratify their pride, but it will also intrigue many an English reader, for the author has told most interestingly the effect of social and economic history on the speech of the French-Canadian. Moreover he has said things about the speech of his compatriots for which an English Quebecer would have been vilified, or would at least have had a demonstration before his door by the students of the Université de Montréal.

The book has been admirably planned and is divided into sections each dealing with a single field in which the *ramage* (or warblings) of Quebec differs from French. Following the author's comments in each section are appended a series of a hundred or so examples. For instance, in the chapter dealing with the errors in the language common both to France and Quebec, it may come as a surprise to many Canadians to know that *patate* for potato, *ti* for *petit*, and *tonale* for a head are about as current in France as they are here.

Rightly and wisely Mr. Barbeau says that Quebec has no cause to blush for its words and constructions, which are basically French, be they archaic, or provincial, or survivals of the dialects of old France. And *patois* is legitimate because it is merely the residue of those dialects which later fused to form modern French. In short these aspects of the Quebec language are basically and truly French. Indeed I have heard Frenchmen from overseas express their pleasure on hearing these old, vivid French words and phrases used throughout the Quebec countryside. Hence the archaisms and provincialisms of Canada are quite understandable to a Frenchman, although difficult for an Englishman who speaks what he calls "Parisian" French.

He Has the English Air

While a Frenchman would say "un skating" for a rink, in Quebec we have coined the word *patinoire*. And if one is a little eccentric, we say: "il a l'air anglais." Sometimes too, one *apitchoume* in Quebec instead of *éternue*. And after all, *apitchoume* does sound like sneezing. To these and kindred Canadianisms based on French, Mr. Barbeau takes no excep-

tion. Every language rightly develops certain local expressions. But he does find fault with the deformations and improprieties such as *nois-eau* for a bird, *toa* for *trois*, *yinque* for *rien que*, and *artichaut* for a burdock instead of a *bardane*. He is, however, perhaps too severe when he includes for a "boater," *chapeau de paille*, instead of *canotier*, and *moulin à coudre* for sewing machine. After all boaters and sewing machines did not come to Canada with Champlain; and any Frenchman would understand either term.

The great hazard to Quebec French lies naturally in English intrusions. These flow into Quebec French in a variety of ways. There are the false friends, as Mr. Barbeau calls them, French words which have gone into

English Quebecers who after all would not recognize either good or bad grammar, who rarely hear the interesting archaisms of the country, and who surely can easily understand the English words which pop up occasionally in Quebec French.

The English reader of this book will, however, perhaps be misled by the severity of the author's criticisms. He may believe that French-Canadian lawyers, notaries, doctors, and other professional men mispronounce their language and employ a variety of English and old French words in their speech. But any Quebecer knows plenty of French-Canadians whose words are as delightful to the ear and as grammatical as any Frenchman's. It remains unfortunately true, however, that the language of the aver-



OUT OF THE SHADOWS

English usage, have altered in meaning, and then have been reabsorbed by the *Canadien*. These include words like *éditeur* which is sometimes used for editor instead of publisher. Then there are the straight intrusions of English words like: *il est game*, *cet homme-là*. Then there are the disguised English words like: *je vais vous bomber une cigarette*, I am going to bum a cigarette from you. *Adieu* for how-do-you-do is another example. A nice French verb appears also in *je vais vous doublercrosser*. Finally the English hazard is seen in the literal translations like *chiquer la guemille*, chew the rag, and *liqueurs douces* for soft drinks instead of *courgettes*.

The last third of the book devotes itself to errors in pronunciation, in grammar and in syntax commonly encountered in Quebec. And it is the errors in pronunciation which, truth to tell, are the stumbling block of

Quebec business man, as opposed to the professional man, is at a pretty low ebb. The book deals not with the language of educated Quebec, but only with the speech of the people.

The author in one of his derivations of current Quebec words seems to me to have gone astray. When one young blood asks another to show his muscle, he may very well say: "Montre donc ta molson." Mr. Barbeau derives this from the English word muscle. But I prefer to believe, on the authority of the "History of the Molson Family," that it was originally a reference to the amazing muscular development of Thomas Molson, son of the original John Molson who settled in Montreal in 1787. "Le Ramage de Mon Pays" is a pleasant book, an interesting book. It is a book which any Canadian would enjoy. It is also a book which gives the reader an insight into Quebec and its people.

JUNE

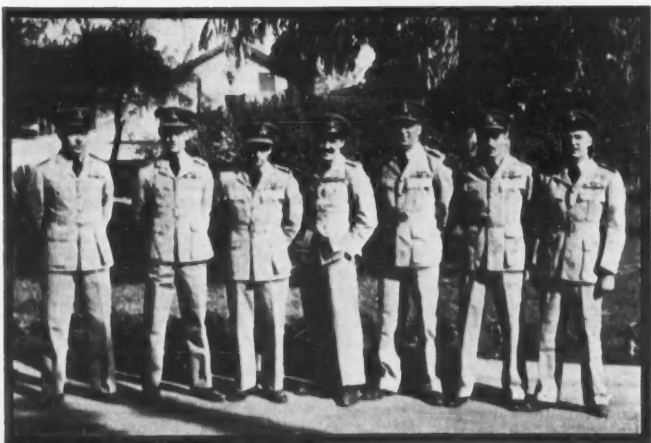
OR

JANUARY

In winter's biting cold . . . no less than in summer's scorching heat . . . the coast-to-coast circuits of the Trans-Canada Telephone System are maintained in readiness to serve you . . . instantly, unfailingly, and at low cost.

TRANS-CANADA TELEPHONE SYSTEM

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA



STATIONED at Abu Sueir on the Suez Canal, Egypt, are these seven Canadians serving with the Royal Air Force. From five different provinces, they are, left to right, Pilot Officers May (British Columbia), Lawrence (Nova Scotia), Francis (Alberta), Davidson (British Columbia), Dundas and Anderson (Saskatchewan) and Richardson (Ontario).

A finely balanced blending of top grade HAVANA FILLER!

B&H INVINCIBLES
A BENSON & HEDGES Value

15¢
Also Crown Shape

ORDERED FOR THE ROYAL TRAIN

TRUE PARISIAN FRENCH TAUGHT
Experienced University Graduate wishes to teach French conversation and literature. Pure Parisian accent. Lived in Paris. Can illustrate French culture with folk-songs, French art, and appreciation of points of interest. Girls' Private School or Governor's preferred. New York and Toronto references. Box 35, SATURDAY NIGHT, Toronto.



Protect your HAIR against Ruin from Broiling Sun—Soaking Water



START TODAY WITH VITALIS AND THE "60-Second Workout"

50 Seconds to...
10 Seconds to...

Like a sulphur match.
Fairest flowers wither fast.
In the boskies glades;
Glamor Girls may die at last.
As certified old maids.

Genius kindles all the world.
But many a genius has been hurled.
Howling, in the hatch.

Speak your mind if you are young.
Truth will then arise—
Speak out—your knell will soon be rung.
By older, wiser guys.

N. A. B.

THE surf and sun are fine for your body but a bad influence on the health of your hair. For the water helps to strip your hair of the oils that nature gave you—then the sun bakes and your hair is left brittle and lifeless.

Your hair needs the double help of Vitalis and the speedy "60-Second Workout". Apply Vitalis briskly to your scalp. Feel the exhilarating tingle as circulation is aroused. Your scalp feels awake—alive. Hair is lustrous and well groomed.

With Vitalis every hair is attractively in place—without a trace of that objectionable "patent-leather" look. Get a bottle of Vitalis from your druggist today.

Ask your Barber

He's an expert on the care of scalp and hair. For your protection in the barber shop, genuine Vitalis now comes only in the new sanitary Seal-tubes. Be sure to ask for Seal-tubes.



VITALIS
MADE IN CANADA
helps keep your hair healthy and handsome

THE LONDON LETTER

It Was a Great Week in Sport

BY P.O.D.

July 10, 1939.

LAST week was a great week in sport. Henley, Wimbledon, the Golf Open—not to speak of yachting, cricket, and all the other excitements—there's richness for you and variety! But to say that it was a great week, does not mean that it was a cheerful one—certainly not for the native stalwarts and their supporters.

Except for the Golf Open, which was won in grand style by Dick Burton, the American invaders collected almost everything worth taking away. All done in kindness, of course, but otherwise rather suggestive of the Nazis in Prague. Even in the Open there was an American, the huge and genial John Bulla, in second place, just two strokes behind Burton. What a scare he gave them!

At Henley and Wimbledon Americans made an almost clean sweep of the various challenge cups—just held a big bag open and swept them into it. The only consolation for British tennis "fans" was that Kay Stammers did manage to get into the final of the Ladies' Singles. People queued up all night to see what was expected to be a great match. It lasted half an hour exactly, and Alice Marble knocked Kay's pretty head off. Not that Kay played badly, but that Alice played superlatively well.

Altogether an exciting but at the same time depressing week for the native enthusiasts. And the weather was depressed in sympathy, lots of sighs and tears—forty-mile-an-hour sighs, and tears by the thousand tons!

Where English Shine

Even if English people do not seem just at present to swing a tennis-racket or a golf-club, or tug at an oar, quite as effectively as the stalwarts of other lands—though Dick Burton is there to prove that some fine young golfers are coming along—there is one respect in which they beat the world. They still breed the best horses, the best cows, and the best pigs and sheep. If you don't believe it, you have only to turn up at the nearest agricultural show and see for yourself.

No doubt, the temperate English climate has a lot to do with it—the moisture in the air, and the grass that is green the whole year long. But English breeders have for generations been devoting immense care and thought to the business. This is probably the chief reason why buyers still come from all over the world to carry off prize specimens for the improvement of their native stock.

One is reminded of all this by the centennial Show, which the Royal Agricultural Society held last week in Windsor Great Park. It was a triumphant success in every respect. About 130,000 people paid to see it. And well they might! There are few pleasanter or more interesting

DIRGE WITHOUT REASON

BEAUTY'S fading leaves me dumb! Beauty fades too soon—Ah, who would think a ripe red plum Could ever be a prune?

Fairest flowers wither fast
In the boskies glades;
Glamor Girls may die at last
As certified old maids.

Genius kindles all the world
But many a genius has been hurled
Howling, in the hatch.

Speak your mind if you are young
Truth will then arise—
Speak out—your knell will soon be rung

By older, wiser guys.

N. A. B.

spectacles—even to urban-minded persons who would hardly know a Jersey from a Polled Angus.

The King and the Queen visited the Show twice—once in state to open it, and later quite informally with the young Princesses just for the fun and interest of the thing. The King is the Patron and President of the Society, and is himself an exhibitor. In this he continues a royal tradition, for his father was always a keen attendant at these Shows. And Queen Victoria honored with her august presence the Jubilee Show of 1889—held, like this one, in the Great Park.

Reuters' New Home

Talking of centenaries, it is nearly a hundred years since a young German baron, living at Aix-la-Chapelle, established a carrier-pigeon service between that city and Brussels. There was no telegraph, and he thought it might be a good idea to arrange in this way for the prompt exchange of commercial news between the bourses of Germany, France, and Great Britain.

Primitive as the system may seem to us now, it must have worked pretty well in those distant days, for the young baron's business soon grew. A few years later he moved it to London—the business but not the pigeons. His news agency had now developed into a telegraphic one. He himself became a British subject in 1851, and London has ever since been the headquarters of the great international



WIMBLEDON WINNER. Miss Alice Marble, of the United States, who won the Ladies' Singles at Wimbledon recently. She is shown in play against Miss Kay Stammers, of Great Britain, whom she defeated in the Final.

news service that he established. His name was Julius de Reuter.

After occupying various sets of offices in the City and more recently on Thames Embankment, "Reuters" is now moving into a superb new home built especially for them by Sir Edwin Lutyens. It is in Fleet Street, running back into Salisbury Square, and will be shared by "Reuters" with their old ally the Press Association. This arrangement should suit them both very well, for the "P.A." is the great collector and distributor of home news, while "Reuters" deals with the foreign stuff.

The new building is a very handsome one. The only crab to it is that the towering structure will still further obscure the lovely spire of St. Bride's Church, which is one of the architectural glories of Fleet Street. But what chance has poor Sir Christopher Wren against the architects of today?

Motorists are Grumbling

One of the things that must strike anyone driving about the country roads of England is the number of uniformed men—some in buff and some in blue—who stand at cross-roads to direct the traffic. Hundreds of others patrol the roads on motorcycles to give assistance where it may be needed. In addition, there are telephone boxes every few miles, painted in the familiar buff or blue, and road-signs by the thousand.

All this is part of the service given by the Automobile Association and the Royal Automobile Club to their members—and incidentally to the whole motoring public. And a very valuable and necessary service it is. A good many people, however, are beginning to wonder—and wonder out loud—why this work should be left entirely to private organizations, why the two organizations do not combine, and especially why the fees for membership should be so high.

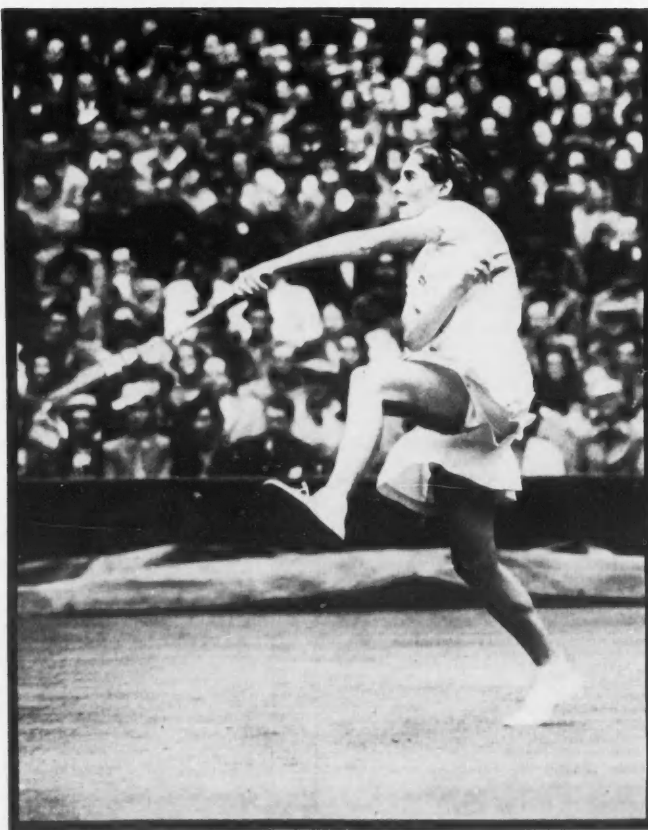
When the "A.A." and the "R.A.C." were established a generation ago, motorists were comparatively few, and they had many difficulties, legal and otherwise, to struggle against. And not only difficulties, but rank injustices! It was highly important, therefore, that they should have some sort of organization to protect them.

In this respect the "A.A." and the "R.A.C." did admirable work. And they are still doing admirable work. But the job has grown to such proportions, that it has become almost a national responsibility. It is really a government job, though not every motorist is willing that the Government should take it over. There is a pretty general suspicion that it wouldn't be nearly so well done as it is now.

The best solution would seem to be some sort of combination of the "A.A." and "R.A.C."—and especially reduced fees! This last point is the real reason for the slightly acrimonious public discussion that has recently been going on. With a combined membership of well over a million—the "A.A." alone has nearly 750,000—and annual fees of Two Guineas each, they are making far too much money.

No one suggests that these two organizations are not extremely well run. But the average motorist is beginning to wonder if he really gets very much for his Two Guineas, and whether One Guinea—or even less—wouldn't be a much more reasonable fee.

Of course, he can always resign. But, being a decent sort of fellow who doesn't want to accept services he doesn't pay for, he dislikes doing that. So he pays—and he grumbles. But I am afraid it will have to be a very general, very loud, and very persistent grumble before anything is done about it. Probably nothing less than an epidemic of resignations will do any real good.



MISS KAY STAMMERS IN ACTION. The British tennis star shown in play against Miss Alice Marble in the Ladies' Singles Final at Wimbledon.

A MUTUAL COMPANY
NORTH AMERICAN LIFE
Solid as the Continent
HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO, CANADA
ALL PROFITS FOR POLICYHOLDERS



There's more to manufacturing than getting the order. You have to produce and deliver—and sometimes in quick time.

That often means more raw materials and large pay rolls which require extra cash.

Here is where the bank can help—by providing immediately those extra dollars so essential to you, if you are going to fill the order.

We invite the inquiries of industry for financial accommodation.

The Royal Bank of Canada

Caught in the Coil

BY J. G. LITTERICK

EVER see a snake dine on a rat?

I called at the Museum in Georgetown, British Guiana one morning. One of the specimens of wild life on exhibition was a serpent of the amphibian variety, the camouille, a common type in the hinterland river areas of British South American colony. It appeared to be reposing in its broad, high steel-mesh cage. Eight or 10 feet long, it lay in several coils, the head resting on the topmost round of fish-grey, scaly skin, brightened with splashes of color.

"You are just in time to see him finish his meal," said the white-bearded curator, James Rodway, naturalist and author. "He has partaken of one rat. The second one is up there."

He pointed to the top right corner of the cage. It was a pitiful picture I saw. Clinging upside down to the meshwork was a large rat, its head twisted so that the rodent could see every move the snake might make. It had witnessed what had happened to a fellow rat. The little eyes gleamed, but the animal was paralyzed by fear.

As I gazed, wondering how the attack would start, the camouille, with a movement of lightning rapidity, raised its head a foot in the air. There the head was kept perfectly motionless for three minutes. There was another flashlike movement. Then a pause of similar duration.

The snake's head was now about two feet from the cowering rodent. The snake kept its head in mid-air, the slender neck tensed.

Three more minutes elapsed. The time calculated to a second. I thought of a cat playing with a mouse. Was the snake getting cold-blooded enjoyment?

Then another upward thrust. This brought the serpent's head close up to the spellbound rat.

I waited for the tragic climax. It came—at the end of three minutes. There was a flash as the rodent's tongue darted out. The tongue touched the rat. The touch broke the spell. In a desperate effort to escape, the rodent leaped for the opposite bottom corner of the cage.

But, alas! it was the death leap for which the reptile was prepared. In the twinkling of an eye, the snake caught the rat in mid-air.

Caught in the coil!

ALL I could see of the victim were the tail and hind legs hanging over one side of the serpent's body and part of the head protruding from the other side. Crushed to death in the first grip.

Relaxed and all coiled up again, the snake held the rat relentlessly for three minutes. Then it loosened the fatal coil, and its prey fell to the floor of the cage.

Following the usual rest spell, the camouille nosed the limp body to a position directly in front of it, head foremost.

Three minutes, and the camouille gulped. The head and neck of

the rat had disappeared. The bone of the skull was reduced to pulp by the saliva and the motion of the tiny teeth, set backwards, each row moving alternately, one a fulcrum to the other.

Another movement like a gulp, and all that was visible of the rat was a small part of the body and the long, tapering tail.

They vanished with the next gulp. A satisfying meal apparently. There was no sigh of satisfaction, but that final motion as the reptile nestled its head on its coils before going off to sleep was significant.

THE MISSING PANTS

THE author of the weekly "Little Theatre Notes," Mr. Bruce Goodhand, has the following to hand down to posterity from an incident which occurred on the Dauphin stage. She says:

Seeing the Dauphin Plains group on the stage recently recalled the Drama Festival several years ago, when this group figured in the incident of the missing pants. As Mary Lowrey Ross, movie reviewer of *Saturday Night*, says, "Everyone knows there is nothing so funny as pants, especially if they are separated from the wearer."

On the occasion referred to, the leading man was playing the part of a temperamental writer (and playing it well, too) who was taking a rest in a nursing home.

He was in bed on the stage, but had worked himself into a rage, and demanded that the nurse bring his clothes so he could leave the place. His personal belongings were in a suit case which stood in full view of the audience, but his clothes were supposed to be hanging in a closet by the back stage door. Unknown to the nurse, the trousers had been placed in the bag for safe-keeping, and had not been removed before the curtain went up.

She was proceeding with the business of reaching back to take the garment from the hook and hold it up.

There was consternation back stage when it was realized that there was no garment available to place in her hand. Mr. Roy Watt, an active member of Little Theatre since its inception until he moved to Ottawa two years ago, was standing by to change the stage for the next play.

With his customary resourcefulness, he turned to the only other man present and said "Quick, man, off with your pants." "I can't," said the man, "I've got to whistle under this window in a minute." "Well, can't you whistle without your pants?" Here, hold your coat in front of me. They can use mine." So Mr. Watt stood in a corner with a coat around him while the play went smoothly on, saved from that deadly pause which kills a play's effectiveness.

—Dauphin, Man., Herald and Press.

Safety for
the Investor

SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, JULY 29, 1939

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

Factors Favorable To Business Advance

BY PAUL CARLIS

In last week's issue SATURDAY NIGHT called attention to the change in the outlook for business signalled by the movements of the Dow-Jones industrial and rail averages.

That this reversal of form on the part of the market carried important implications for business is already being evidenced by business indices.

The following article discusses the significance of recent stock market action and outlines the basic factors responsible for the more optimistic business sentiment now prevailing.

TO-DAY—and for several days past—a new note of optimism may be detected in the air; a new hope that after many doubts, fears and misgivings, business may be headed for better times. No one is really drawing a full breath as yet, but furtive glances are being cast toward the upper part of the sales and profit charts, and the common stock investor—for the first time in many months—has ceased to suffer from what had threatened to become chronic "jitteritis."

The cause of this cautious but nevertheless decisive change in mental attitude may be traced to the significant action of the stock market last week. A definite change in trend accompanied by heavy volume of transactions brought new hope and courage to those who had almost become accustomed to bad news and the fear of even worse news to follow. Now the signs point to the prospect of more propitious tidings, and the possibility of business being allowed to go ahead without restraint seems nearer than for many months past.

The Barometer

The skeptic will of course ask—"the stock market has often gone up a few points before; why all the excitement now? One swallow doesn't make a summer." The answer lies in the significance of the recent advance in stocks as interpreted by the famous Dow Theory. The mere fact of a rise in stock prices does not prove that business will be better nor can a rising market create better business; but when a bullish signal is given by both the Dow-Jones industrial and rail averages the implication for businessmen and investors should not be disregarded.

What has been happening is something like this: last fall recovery in both Canada and the United States was getting nicely under way (after the deflation of 1937 and early 1938) when the crisis of last September came along to check the growing optimism and to create a virtual stalemate in business. For several weeks the world remained in a constant state of suspense with business activity drifting lower and lower and stocks slumping with each new threat of war. The basis for business recovery on this continent remained; but uncertainty over the political situation presented too great an obstacle to overcome.

Favor Recovery

That the underlying economic factors have been favorable to recovery cannot be doubted. Each week supplies fresh evidence that business—given half a chance—would go ahead. It is not surprising therefore that the slightest indication of a peaceful solution of immediate problems in Europe should be the signal for unleashing the pent-up forces of recovery—and that is exactly what has happened. The proofs of approaching prosperity—if such be needed—are too numerous and too apparent to require individual mention but a few samples, picked at random, may be mentioned:

Steel operations at new high for the year.

Construction activity above 1938 or 1937.

Car loadings at new peaks for 1939.

Electric power output at new high.

Mail order and chain stores setting sales records for this time of year.

Gasoline consumption at record high level.

Profits of most companies well ahead of 1938 and likely to increase.

These indications of how the business wind is blowing refer in the main to the situation in the United States but the upward trend is just as clearly discernible in Canada. In short it can no longer be doubted that the hesitation and uncertainty which existed for several months has been superseded by new confidence which may well prove to be a major turning point in the business cycle.

Foundation Secure?

If, then, the abrupt change in sentiment which has taken place is warranted by actual developments on the business front, does a secure founda-

tion exist for the improvement which has already occurred and for the further increase in activity which is now indicated? It would, of course, be foolish to ignore the many real difficulties which remain to be overcome before a sound economic recovery can be assured; but the underlying factors which promote prosperity or cause depression are, in nearly every case, favorable to a continuation of the upward trend. These include:

(1) The money supply. By this is meant first of all the present condition of low interest rates—easy money—which is essential to recovery (but which alone cannot initiate it) and, secondly, the supply of credit as represented by net demand deposits. In the United States the latter are now in excess of \$17 billion and have increased by over a billion dollars within the past two or three months. A rise in demand deposits is usually associated with a rising business cycle.

(2) Stability of commodity prices. While the price of individual raw materials (notably wheat) has been declining, commodity prices as a whole have remained at approximately the same level since last August. A stationary or rising price level is essential to good business and rising stock prices. Commodity prices rose swiftly in 1936 and early 1937; and fell with equal rapidity thereafter until last summer. This coincided closely with the condition of trade and the movement of stocks. The present stability of prices is more favorable to a sustained recovery than rising prices since the latter encourage speculation and forward buying which inevitably leads to a subsequent decline.

(3) Normal inventories. Recent surveys of the inventory position of lead-



BUT THAT'S NOT WHAT IT WAS INTENDED FOR

ing companies indicates that stocks on hand are at a normal, or possibly a sub-normal, level. Hand-to-mouth buying has characterized the policy of most concerns and as a result a considerable increase in the purchases of goods should be an immediate result of increased retail sales.

Government Spending

(4) Increased government spending. In the United States this factor is of vital importance to the condition of business. When direct government expenditures for relief or for 'pump-priming' purposes are on a large scale, business booms—as in 1936. When the Washington purse-strings are tightened, the business index falls like a plummet—as in 1937. In May, extraordinary expenditures of the United States Government reached \$356,000,000, an increase of \$46,000,000 over the previous month and nearly three times the sum expended in May, 1938. A continuation—for some months at least—of this 'spending-for-prosperity' at a high rate is anticipated. These are the principal elements of

recovery—the basic reasons for the constructive attitude toward business and the markets. They are the wheels which carry the cart of industry—and if they become mired, industry stops.

But, one may ask, are there no unfavorable factors in the situation? What of the possibility of war or the passage of more "New Deal" legislation? Is not every country burdened with debt and finding it increasingly difficult to balance its budget—so that increased taxes are unavoidable?

This is all true—and more. Many real obstacles to a sound and permanent economic recovery do exist. It is also true that full restoration of prosperous conditions in this country or any other is dependent upon a revival of the heavy or capital goods industries. Until new buildings are required, new power plants, paper mills—factories and machinery of all kinds—we must fail to reach the objective of full employment and high national income.

In the past, prosperity has followed upon the building of railroads, the

(Continued on Page 11)

Tax On Insurance Is Tax On Thrift

BY H. M. JACKSON

Every year the life insurance companies carrying on business in Canada pay immense sums in taxation to Dominion, provincial and municipal governments.

The total amount disbursed in this manner is about \$3,700,000 a year. This sum represents a levy upon the accumulated savings of the individual policyholder, which, therefore, in reality is a tax on thrift, as the improvident escape the necessity of paying it. It is based neither on ability to pay nor on services rendered by the state.

AMONG the largest financial institutions in Canada today are the life insurance companies, many of which not only carry on business within the confines of the Dominion, but also in the United States, the British West Indies, South and Central America, and two or three all over the world.

At the close of 1938, total net life insurance in force in Canada amounted to \$6,630,000,000, an all-time high. This money is made up of the funds of several million policyholders, citizens of the Dominion. The companies and their officers are charged with the duty of administering these funds for all these policyholders.

Not only have the past nine or ten years been difficult for the life insurance companies as far as investing their funds are concerned, but they have also been onerous for Dominion, provincial and municipal governments, which have had to find sources of revenue to provide for mounting costs of public services.

A Doubtful Source

These sources of revenue have been hard to discover and it was probably natural enough that governments should have turned to those institutions that have available funds to administer in their search for greater revenue.

But revenue obtained from taxing life insurance premiums surely comes from a doubtful source. These accumulated premium payments of the companies, the aggregate of the small average savings of the citizens of the country handed together to solve their own financial problems, and thus save the community at large from providing assistance to the policyholders and their dependents, while an easy mark for taxation seekers, should be left alone as far as possible.

In the first place, the holder of the life insurance policy has in all probability paid not only municipal property tax, but also Dominion and provincial income tax. He is one of that part of the community which pays taxes in any event.

Pays Many Taxes

He and his fellows are responsible in part at least for the provision of relief for the indigent and unfortunate. He pays a school tax, a gasoline tax, a motor vehicle license fee, a tax on his real property and in addition to other taxes, he pays sales tax on all he buys. Then after having paid all these taxes, including Dominion and provincial income tax, his life insurance premiums are subject to still further taxation.

Surely even the hungriest tax seeker would concede it to be inequitable to tax this individual doubly on funds he has set aside to make provision for his dependents or for his own old age, and thus assume the responsibility for himself which the state must assume for so many thousands of its citizens today.

Not only is there this taxation on thrift of the savings of life insurance policyholders, but the life companies, guardians of all these millions of pooled funds of individuals, face duplication of taxation and multiplicity of taxation generally, and discriminatory taxes imposed by one province or municipality upon the funds of residents of other provinces or municipalities.

In the latter respect there is a tendency in the Dominion to regard the citizens of one section of the country as foreigners where taxation is concerned in another portion of the country, which naturally results in the promotion of sectionalism and in impairment of national unity.

A Trust Fund

As presently constituted our system of civil government contends that the subjects of the state shall contribute toward the support of their government in line with their ability to do so. The greater part of the revenue of insurance companies is not income for profit-making purposes, but is an accumulation of a trust fund. This is particularly true of the funds of a mutual life insurance company. With a stock life insurance company, only a very small amount of its premium income is for profit making purposes. While it may be contended that a

tax on premiums is justified with the stock company, it should be emphasized that this is true only in theory; practically it is not true, as by far the greater portion of its premium income is a trust fund, and not for profit-making purposes; while the very small percentage taken to pay dividends on the capital stock ought not to bear a tax levied any more than the dividends on the capital stock of any corporation not a life insurance company.

Fundamentally, it must be remembered in considering the whole question that the assets of an insurance company do not represent capital, which is realized wealth, while life insurance is only a promise to repay a certain sum in the event of a contingency for which the policy provides.

Discrimination

Few would have the hardihood to contend that life insurance should be taxed, yet as life insurance funds are the accumulated savings of many individuals, when the premium income of a life insurance company is taxed, it would appear that this is not realized. It seems utterly unfair for the business of life insurance to be singled out by legislators from all other types of business for taxation of a special nature.

One reason why this condition is permitted may be that while the public will not stand for excessive direct taxation, it raises little objection to indirect taxation to any extent whatever. Apparently the public believes that to tax premium income is only a tax on a number of large corporations and fails to realize that it actually represents a tax on the thrift of individual policyholders.

Thrift Penalized

While in general nearly every scheme of taxation is a levy on both the thrifty and the improvident, taxation on premium income is a levy only on the thrifty. If property taxes are considered, for example, not only the homeowner but also the man who lives in a rented house pay a tax, the former a direct tax and the latter an indirect tax in the rent.

With life insurance, however, taxation of premium income means that the thrifty man who buys a policy pays a tax through the company while the improvident individual without an insurance policy escapes such a tax altogether, and probably constitutes the reason why it is necessary for the state to raise additional taxation for his and his family's support. Despite the fact that it is recognized that life insurance promotes thrift, prevents pauperism, saves the home, educates the children and supports the widow and the fatherless, the numerous levies imposed on the life companies seem to be without bounds.

Expediency

Because it involves the heaviest payment on the part of the life companies, the premium tax is the most important levy, and can only be justified on the ground of expediency. The only reason that can be given for its imposition is that the provinces apparently must have the money and that to mulct the companies is an easy way of getting it. It is neither based on ability to pay in that it is paid by small and large policyholders alike, nor is it based on services extended by the state. Although it is described by the terms "Corporations' Tax," "Privilege Tax" and "Income Tax," sometimes, generally it is known as "The Corporations Taxation Act." In all provinces it consists of a certain fixed percentage of premium income.

As an example of the method of operation, the Corporations Tax Act of Ontario may be cited. In Ontario every life company must pay a tax of 1½% on all gross premiums received, on business carried on in the province less the cash value of dividends to policyholders.

Where any country or any state of any country imposes a tax or license fee which in effect discriminates against insurance companies organized under the law of Canada or of Ontario which have their principal offices in the province, the company which does so and transacts insurance in Ontario must pay in addition to the

(Continued on Page 9)

THE BUSINESS FRONT

The Milch Cow

BY P. M. RICHARDS

IF ANYONE still believes that investors are necessarily bloated capitalists, that they are legitimate prey for the tax collector, that they are so few in comparison with the workers employed that it doesn't matter much what is done to them, let him read a newly-issued survey by the American Federation of Investors covering 163 typical corporations, representing a cross-section of U.S. industry. It is illuminating, to say the least.

The survey shows that common stockholders in American industrial enterprise last year finished a poor second to the tax collectors. Taxes paid by U.S. industry for 1938 took almost two-thirds of earnings before taxes and dividends. For every dollar paid in dividends to common stockholders more than \$2 went to meet tax bills.

Findings announced by the Federation follow. Total assets of the 163 corporations are \$40,379,000,000. More than 6,500,000 stockholders have invested all or a portion of their savings in the 650,000,000 shares of these 163 companies. The average number of common shares owned by each of the 5,806,000 common stockholders is 104. More than three-fourths of the common stockholders hold not more than 100 shares each.

The total number of employees of these 163 companies averaged 2,854,000 in 1938, or less than one-half the number of investors in common stock. The average number employed per company last year was 17,601, compared with an average of 21,141 per company in 1937.

Taxes vs. Dividends

Total taxes paid by these 163 companies in 1938 was \$1,643,000,000, equivalent to \$283 per common stockholder and to \$576 per employee. These taxes amounted to an average of \$2.73 on each share of common stock, whereas the total amount paid by these 163 companies in dividends to the 5,806,000 holders of common stock was equivalent to but \$1.33 for each share of common stock.

Taxes consumed 61.6 per cent. of the net earnings (before taxes) of the 163 companies—almost two-thirds of such earnings. Nineteen of these companies reported a deficit before taxes, while the earnings of 15 others were wiped out by taxes, leaving net deficits for the year.

The survey shows that although United States Steel Corporation last year earned \$41,124,677 before payment of taxes, nothing was left for stockholders after all taxes had been paid. In fact, a deficit of \$7,717,454 was incurred. While 168,399 owners of common stock received nothing, the company was able to pay a dividend to preferred shareholders out of surplus accumulated in former years. Total taxes were equivalent to \$5.61 per share of common stock.

The steel industry as a whole is owned by 519,000 stockholders, about 40 per cent. of whom are women, the Federation found. Last year taxes amounted to \$96,600,000, although earnings before taxes and dividends amounted to but \$83,727,000. After deduction of taxes the industry was "in the red" to the extent of \$14,879,000.

Taxes 64 Per Cent. Up

In 1937 the steel industry paid out in taxes 64 per cent. more than in the prosperous year of 1929, although steel output in 1937 was 10 per cent. below the 1929 tonnage. Taxes paid by the steel industry in 1938 were equivalent to a year's wage for 83,000 workers. For every ton of steel produced last year, the industry paid \$5.18 in taxes, which was 78 per cent. more per ton than in 1929. What is happening in the steel industry as a result of steadily-mounting taxes is taking place in practically every other industry to some degree.

The millions of thrifty citizens whose savings form the backbone of industrial investment are the ones most directly affected by these destructive taxes, the Federation declares. Workers in industry too are vitally concerned, for unless business is permitted to operate on a basis that will permit a fair margin of profit the system of free enterprise will break down and there will be fewer jobs and lower wages. This would further increase the number of dependents and cut off their support by drying up the sources of taxation from which relief funds now come.

In fact, the system of free enterprise has already partially broken down, as evidenced by the almost complete cessation of the flow of private capital into "risk" investment. This is just as true of Canada as it is of the United States, despite our greater opportunities for enterprise. Much of our unemployment is unquestionably due to this stoppage. What, if anything, are we going to do about it?



Capable Canadian business woman, resident in the United States, wants employment there with Canadian or British firm. Box 100, Saturday Night.

"SAFE and SOUND"



When a group of people mass their savings together and have them invested so as to derive the benefits of compound interest, all receive a generous return on their money. Champion Savings certificates are based on this principle—your money and interest pyramid while you save. All funds required to mature the certificates are set up on an actuarial basis with our trustee and invested only in high grade securities.

Write to your nearest Champion Savings office for an explanation of how the guaranteed returns are increased by excess dividends.

CHAMPION SAVINGS CORPORATION LIMITED

Head Office: MONTREAL

Branches and Agencies:
Vancouver, Calgary, Lethbridge,
Edmonton, Regina, Saskatoon.

An Incorporated Friend



A Trust may be created, with this Company as Trustee, for the purpose of providing an assured income for a daughter, mother, sister or other person. It can be made as flexible as desired and its terms adapted to the possible changes in the condition of the beneficiary. The Trustee is an incorporated servant, financially fully responsible, experienced in the performance of its duties, and is not subject to the vicissitudes that affect individuals. It is continuing: it is always on duty.

CHARTERED TRUST AND EXECUTOR COMPANY

34 KING ST. WEST - TORONTO
152 ST. JAMES ST. WEST - MONTREAL



A Home that Savings Built

Savings are not just money... they are houses, farms, travel, enjoyment of life. Money is only the means to an end. The owner of this home used the facilities of the Canada Permanent to accumulate the money with which to build, and his savings paid for it over a period of time. Thousands are doing the same. Canada Permanent is ready to help you also to SAVE and BUILD. Its faith in the future of Canada has remained unwavering since 1855.

CANADA PERMANENT Mortgage Corporation

Head Office, 320 Bay St., Toronto
ASSETS EXCEED \$69,000,000

THE LONDON LETTER

What's doing in Great Britain? You can depend on P.O.D., SATURDAY NIGHT'S resident correspondent, to keep you informed and entertained all in the same breath.

The Publishers
SATURDAY NIGHT,
The Canadian Illustrated Weekly

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

INTERNATIONAL METAL

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Would you kindly advise me what your opinion is regarding International Metal Industries 6 per cent. preferred. Your advice is always of great value to me.

—H. D. F., Victoria, B.C.

I think you might regard International Metal Industries 6 per cent. preferred stock, quoted currently at 87, as a business man's investment. Arrears amount to \$28 per share. International Metal is a "feast or famine" industry—it produces oil burners, service station equipment, sheet metal products, etc.—and its operations will reflect faithfully any changes in business conditions.

Net profit in the year ended December 31, 1938, was \$487,693, equal to \$10.79 per share on both classes of preferred and \$1.15 per share on the Class "A" common. This compares with net profit of \$605,464 in 1937, when earnings equalled \$13.39 per share on the preferred stocks and \$1.70 on the Class "A" common. I understand that the company has made a net profit in each month of the current fiscal year and expects to continue to do so for the remainder of the year with the possible exception of December. The Conshohocken plant is presently working on a \$300,000 order for powder cases, the St. Paul plant has bid on an order for practice bombs, and the Toronto plant is seeking orders on shell cases.

—G. C. S., Perth, Ont.

NEW GOLDEN ROSE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have been holding shares of New Golden Rose for a long time and I don't think much of them. Please let me know what you think.

—G. C. S., Perth, Ont.

New Golden Rose, which is controlled by Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company has not experienced a great deal of encouragement in development work. The cost of power has been high and the grade of ore has not permitted of a profit on the present scale of operations. The construction of a power line or an increase in mill capacity does not appear warranted from the tonnage of ore developed and indicated. It is possible, however, the outlook



J. E. JOHNSON, whose appointment as director of sales for General Motors Products of Canada, Limited, is announced by H. J. Carmichael, vice-president and general manager. Mr. Johnson's appointment is a culmination of a brilliant career with General Motors. He joined the Chevrolet organization in 1923, and was promoted rapidly through the sales organization, being successively manager of four zones. In 1934 he became regional manager of the southwest region and on April 1, 1938, assistant general sales manager.

may improve as development work continues. In May an operating loss of \$2,100 was reported against an operating profit of \$5,459 in April, but a breakage in part of the mill caused a six-day interruption in May. An operating profit of \$40,727 was reported for the first five months of the current year. You might possibly be better off if you switched to another stock.

CANADIAN CELANESE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I own quite a few shares of Canadian Celanese common stock and would like very much to know how the company is doing this year. In addition, I would like your opinion of the company's dividend policy—do you think the present rate will be kept up?

—F. H. K., Halifax, N.S.

Earnings available for Canadian Celanese common stock in the first 6 months of the current year amount to \$1.13 per share, as compared with 40 cents per share in the corresponding period of 1938. Earnings for the full 1938 year, which ended December 31, amounted to \$1.71 per common share.

Prospects for the last half of 1939 continue promising. The Drummondville plant is working at capacity and the volume of business on the books assures a brisk maintenance of business for some time to come. So that 1938 earnings should be overshadowed by a comfortable margin. As for dividends, no official announcement has been forthcoming, but I understand that the company will continue to pay 25 cents per share quarterly, plus a bonus at the year-end which will depend upon the outcome of operations.

SISCOE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Once more I come to you for advice. I bought 100 shares of Siscoe Gold Mines at \$2.95 a share, and as the price is down I do not know whether to continue holding or not. What do you think? I would also like to have you name two or three good mines selling under \$1 a share.

—T. R., Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Personally I would be disinclined to dispose of Siscoe Gold Mines shares at present. Encouragement is being met with in the extensive exploration and development campaign at depth, and the general mine situation appears to be improving gradually. New developments on a number of levels are adding to ore reserves, but no early change is anticipated in the rate of production and profits. The company proposes to embark on outside exploration and already is reported to be working in conjunction with Noranda Mines in exploration of Orenada Gold Mines, Bourlamaque township, Quebec.

Several mines selling under \$1 a share and which appear to have interesting speculative possibilities include Leitch, Madsen, God's Lake and Malartic Goldfields.

CAN. IND. ALCOHOL

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am interested in Canadian Industrial Alcohol Class "A" stock and would like to know what you think of it as a buy at the present time. Also, if you have any information as to how the company is doing this year I would like to have it.

—P. M. M., Toronto, Ont.

I think that the Class "A" stock of Canadian Industrial Alcohol is unattractive at the present market price of 2½. It is more than likely that future earnings will be severely restricted by withdrawal from the American market because of liquidation of American-type whisky inventories; and due to the necessity of re-

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

THE MARKET'S LONG-TERM OR YEAR-TO-YEAR TREND UNDER DOW'S THEORY, CONTINUES UPWARD. THE SHORT-TERM OR MONTH-TO-MONTH TREND WAS ALSO SIGNALED AS UPWARD ON JULY 18. FOR A MORE DETAILED DISCUSSION OF THE PRICE MOVEMENT SEE COMMENT BELOW.

THE PRICE MOVEMENT—Resumption of the market's main or long-term upward movement, following the secondary or intermediate release from January into April, 1939, was preordained. Opening and subsequent sentences of this Forecast on April 8, 1939—the day following the price breakdown in the two Dow-Jones averages that led some students of the Dow Theory to assume a bear market—were:

"For the moment the stock market has divorced itself from the domestic news background and is giving attention to the European situation..."

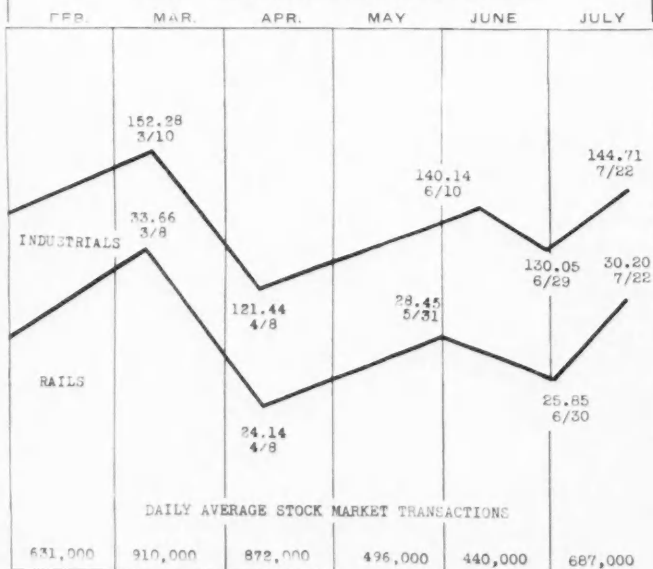
While the European disturbance, with the shock to sentiment and the markets, will probably retard and modify the anticipated recovery for this year, such factors as heavy government spending, rising residential construction, and some increased activity in capital goods industries remain as stimulating influences and, in the absence of war, should contribute to resumption of the recovery movement at some point in the second quarter...

Actually, the market reached its low point eight days after the secondary downturn from January, as discussed in this Forecast at the time, was reconfirmed by the March 31 downside penetration to which allusion has just been made. Thus the market's upturn, or resumption of the recovery movement, dates from the second week of the second quarter. Ability of the Dow-Jones railroad and industrial averages, during last week, to move above their May-June rally peaks validates this upward movement as being a reversal in the secondary trend to an upward direction and hence a resumption of the primary or main movement that has been running for a considerable while.

As we now read the price movement, and we have continually read and discussed it in this Forecast throughout the current year, there has been no recent bear market nor is a new bull market now just starting. To the contrary, we are of the opinion that the current forward movement, if projected over several months, should be examined by students for phenomena incident to the winding up of a bull swing rather than for phenomena incident to the initial phase of one.

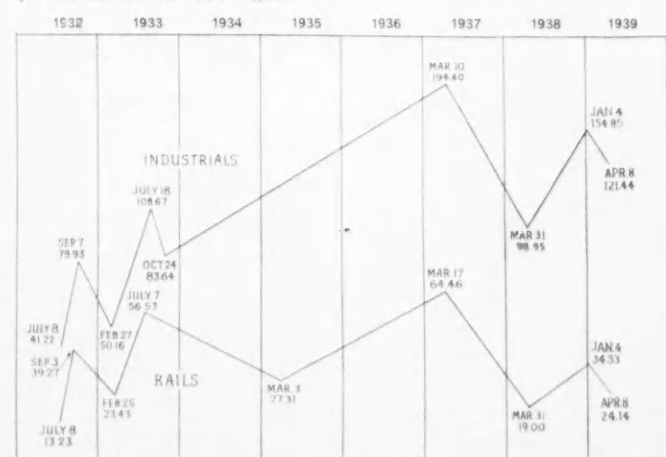
Outbreak of war, which the consensus of British opinion holds will not occur in 1939, could interrupt favorable sequences, such as that inherent in the current favorable secondary reading of the averages. War is an anachronism, being, from the economic approach, chronologically out of time and out of place, and hence fully disruptive.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



LONG TERM TREND — DOW JONES AVERAGES

The graph below visualizes the important highs and lows of the bull market that has been under way since 1932. The interruption or short-term decline since November 12/38—Industrials 158.41, January 4/39—RAILS 34.33, terminated in April 1939. The upward movement from this latter date forward should be carefully observed as it tends to approach the March 1937 highs.



(Error: The last high point on above graph is shown as January 4/39—158.41. This should be November 12/38—158.41.)

A. E. AMES & CO. LIMITED

Business Established 1889

GOVERNMENT MUNICIPAL & CORPORATION SECURITIES

TORONTO

MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
VICTORIA NEW YORK LONDON ENG

Inquiries invited regarding Canadian Industrial and Mining Investments. We specialize in the Dividend Paying Gold Mines and in new gold mining properties under present active and encouraging development.

A. E. OSLER & COMPANY

Established 1886

Members The Toronto Stock Exchange

Osler Bldg., 11 Jordan St. Phone ADelaide 2431

THE WESTERN SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

HEAD OFFICE—WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

BRANCH OFFICES:

AGENCY BUILDING 211A EIGHTH AVE. W. EDMONTON, ALBERTA
McCALLUM HILL BLDG. CALGARY, ALBERTA
411 AVENUE BUILDING REGINA, SASK.
SASKATOON, SASK.

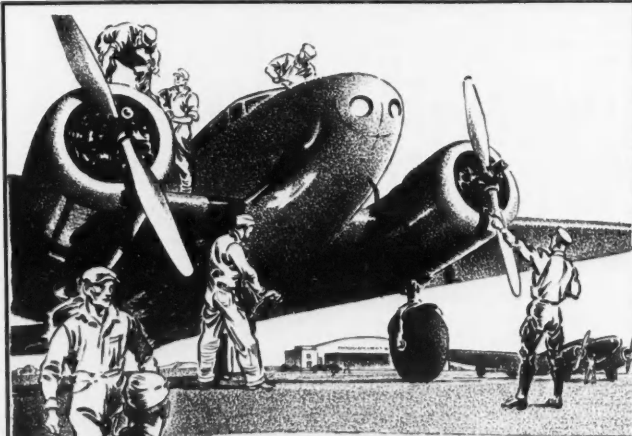


The Perfect Means

Men have always sought to protect their property. The modern means of protecting your Estate is to put its management in the hands of a Trust Company.

The Royal Trust Company will serve you faithfully as Executor and Trustee, either alone or with others, or as Administrator or Agent.

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY



\$1,800,000 in Aircraft Orders

Fleet Aircraft Limited today has contracts on its books amounting to approximately \$1,800,000.

Business on hand includes orders for the British, Canadian and foreign Governments, as well as for commercial purposes.

Present products of the Company are well diversified, and a competent engineering staff is on the alert to develop new business in the field of "training planes" in which the Company's experience has been extensive and successful.

Descriptive circular on Fleet Aircraft Limited will be sent on request.

NESBITT, THOMSON & COMPANY, LIMITED

355 St. James Street West, Montreal

Branches in the principal cities of Canada

CANADIAN FUND



Prospectus of Canadian Investment Fund, Ltd., obtainable from your own investment dealer.

CALVIN BULLOCK, LTD.

BEAUTIFUL 30,000 ISLAND CRUISES FROM MIDLAND



200 MILE ALL EXPENSE \$11.25 CRUISES

An Endless Panorama of Thrilling Scenery

Vacation value de luxe. Everything planned for supreme comfort, accommodation, meals, stopovers. A glorious cruise through sparkling channel waters of Long Soo, Chebeseong and Shawanaga. Leave Midland at 10.30 a.m. Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, June 24 to Sept. 4. Cruise northward through the maze of beautiful islands. Stateroom assignment or stopover at the luxurious Hotel Ojibway, Point au Baril. Every stage of this marvellous trip a new adventure. Place it first on your vacation list.

Write, wire or phone your reservations. Further details gladly furnished upon request.

GEORGIAN BAY TOURIST CO. OF MIDLAND, LIMITED

MIDLAND ONTARIO

Dividend Notices

DIVIDEND NOTICE

WIRAM WALKER-GOODERHAM & WORTS LIMITED

DIVIDEND NO. 62

A quarterly dividend of 25¢ a share has been declared on the outstanding no par value Cumulative Dividend Redeemable Preference Stock of this company, payable Friday, September 15, 1939 to shareholders of record at the close of business on Friday, August 25.

DIVIDEND NO. 63

A quarterly dividend of \$1.00 a share has been declared on the outstanding no par value Common Stock of this company, payable Friday, September 15, 1939 to shareholders of record at the close of business on Friday, August 25.

By Order of the Board,
FLETCHER RUARK, Secretary.

Walkerville, Canada
July 17, 1939.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 210

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent in Canadian funds on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st July 1939 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Tuesday, 1st August next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 20th June 1939. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board,
A. E. ARSCOTT, General Manager.

Toronto, 23rd June 1939.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Limited

DIVIDEND NUMBER 321

EXTRA DIVIDEND NUMBER 55

A regular dividend of 1%, and an extra dividend of 1%, making 2% in all, have been declared by the Directors on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 12th day of August, 1939, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 29th day of July, 1939.

DATED the 22nd day of July, 1939.

I. McIVOR,
Assistant-Treasurer.

SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN WEEKLY
Established A.D. 1887

BERNARD K. SANDWELL, Editor
N. McHARDY, Advertising Manager

Subscriptions to points in Canada and Newfoundland \$3.00 per annum.
Great Britain, British Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates, United States and United States Possessions, \$5.00 per annum.
All other countries \$6.00 per annum.
Single Copies 10 cts.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

Advertising contracts are solicited and accepted by this business office, or by any representative of "Saturday Night," subject to Editorial approval as printed in our contract form. The Editors reserve the right to reject any contract accepted by the business office, its branch offices or its advertising staff — to cancel same at any time after acceptance — and to refuse publication of any advertising thereunder at any time such advertising is considered by them as unreliable and undesirable.

No contribution will be returned unless accompanied by stamped and addressed envelope. "Saturday Night" does not hold itself responsible for the loss or non-return of unsolicited contributions.

Printed and Published in Canada
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
CORNER OF RICHMOND AND SHEPPARD STREETS, TORONTO 2, CANADA

MONTREAL:.....New Birks Bldg.
NEW YORK:.....Room 512, 101 Park Ave.
E. R. MUIR,.....Business Manager
C. F. CROUCHER,.....Assistant Business Manager
J. F. FAY,.....Circulation Manager

Vol. 54, No. 39 Whole No. 2419

GOLD & DROSS

UNIVERSAL GOLD

Editor, Gold & Dross:
I am interested in the Universal Gold Syndicate, with head office in Lancaster Bldg., Calgary. I would appreciate any information.

—R. F. S., Calgary, Alta.

The property of Universal Gold Syndicate was acquired in 1934 by Antler Gold Mines on a basis of 300 shares for each unit. The property of Long Lac Gold Syndicate was also taken over, and the company has other ground in Ontario and Quebec. Only surface exploration has been done on any of the groups, except the ground in Whitson township, Temiskaming district, Ontario, where a shaft was sunk 125 feet. No activity has been underway for some years.

SULLIVAN CONS.

Editor, Gold & Dross:
What about Sullivan Consolidated? Is it any good?

—S. C. T., Three Rivers, Que.

The outlook for Sullivan Consolidated appears bright and ore prospects are the best in its history. If the new ore area under development at depth comes up to anticipation a further increase in the milling rate is likely. While earnings for the second quarter of the year were lower, this was due to large mine expenditures and the fact that development ore supplied much of the millfeed.

U.S. RUBBER

Editor, Gold & Dross:
Please let me have your opinion of U.S. Rubber preferred and common stock as buys at this time.

—F. B. H., Windsor, Ont.

Because of United States Rubber Company's improved position, I think that the common stock is attractive at the present time as a speculative purchase. While appreciation prospects of the preferred are limited, the stock has appeal for income.

Earnings in the first half of 1939 are estimated to have been in the neighborhood of \$1.50 a common share, as compared with a small net loss before dividend requirements in the same period one year ago. And it appears that net in the second half will be at least as large as in the first, so that earnings for the full year should be substantially ahead of the \$1.81-per-share deficit shown in 1938. Under the circumstances, it is probable that the company will pay the full preferred dividend this year. That is, an additional \$8 a share will probably be made on the stock, since the first two 1939 payments of \$2 each were paid out of 1938 earnings. It is unlikely that there will be any distribution on the common.



WILLIAM F. ANGUS of Montreal, who was this week elected a vice-president of the Royal Bank of Canada to fill the vacancy recently caused by the death of Julian C. Smith. Mr. Angus has been a director of the Royal Bank of Canada for a number of years. He is president and managing director of the Dominion Bridge Company, president of the Dominion Engineering Works and a director of a number of important Canadian industrial and financial institutions.

building stocks, the Scotch division will return only very modest profits over the intermediate term.

For the first 9 months of the current fiscal year to May 31, 1939, net income was \$147,236, equal to 13.2 cents per share on the combined Class "A" and Class "B" stock. Since the fiscal year has been changed from September 30 to August 31, no strictly comparable figures are available, but for the 9 months ended June 30, 1938, net was \$208,800, equal to 18.8 cents per combined "A" and "B" shares. Operating profits from domestic sources were well maintained at \$299,635 as against \$303,461, but reflecting the previous disposal of American type whiskies, profit from foreign business was down from \$135,023 to \$30,271. Profits from the Robert McNish subsidiary slid off sharply from \$32,503 to \$9,017.

Main reason for the decline in "other income" from \$66,693 to \$24,098 is that a year ago there was included a net profit of \$29,412 from sale of material and supplies; then, too, income from liquid assets was lower. By virtually eliminating the 5 per cent. debentures, the company cut interest charges in the last 9-month period to \$7,667 from the \$88,664 in the 9 months ended June 30, 1938. This saving, which, over the full year will amount to approximately 10 cents per share, will help the company to approximate 1938 full-year earnings of 7 cents per share.

Tax On Insurance Is Tax On Thrift

(Continued from Page 7)

premium tax a tax calculated on the gross premiums received by the company or in respect to the business transacted in Ontario during the preceding year. This income is not to exceed the equivalent of the extra tax or license fee or both imposed in such country or state.

Ontario thus now has a premium tax rate of 1 1/2%. Prior to 1932 this rate was 1 1/4%. In 1931 and 1932 increases of from 10 to 50% were imposed in nearly every province. Apparently provincial legislators saw that to increase the taxes on premiums paid to life insurance companies was a good way of supplementing declining revenues without regard to the

fact that they were imposing greater and greater burdens upon a section of the public who were striving through the means of taking life insurance to remain independent and prevent themselves and their dependents from becoming burdens on the state.

In Other Provinces

The following are the rates payable in the other provinces of the Dominion (1937):

Alberta 3.3%; British Columbia 2 1/4%; Manitoba 3%; New Brunswick 2 1/4%, plus \$150; Nova Scotia 2 1/4%, minimum \$100; Prince Edward Island 2%, minimum \$100; Quebec 1 1/4%, minimum \$100; Saskatchewan



SYDNEY G. DOBSON, general manager of the Royal Bank of Canada, who was this week appointed a director of the bank and a member of the bank's executive committee. Mr. Dobson has been general manager of the Royal Bank since 1934, and president of the Canadian Bankers Association since 1937.

1 1/2% to 3%, graduated when premiums are less than \$200,000; 3% when premiums \$200,000 or over; minimum \$150 where capital is \$100,000 or less; minimum where capital exceeds \$100,000.

The provinces also impose an annual license tax upon companies doing business inside their borders, as follows:

Alberta \$300; British Columbia \$100; Manitoba \$200; Ontario \$150 to \$300, graduated according to assets; Quebec \$165; Saskatchewan \$200.

The taxation in Ontario is based on gross premiums received less the cash value of dividends, while New Brunswick and Saskatchewan have a similar provision. Thus the returns for those provinces reporting taxable income are similar in making provision for the deduction of dividends: paid in cash, applied annually to reduce premiums, applied to single premiums to buy premium reduction and left on deposit.

Credit for Dividends?

There is little reason why other provinces should not allow credit for dividends in a similar manner. These dividends are made up chiefly of a return of that part of the premium not needed by the company to provide the policyholder with the insurance specified by the contract, so it should not be considered that the income of the company for purposes of taxation should consist of the premiums called for by the policy contract but rather that the premium income is the net amount after the refunds have been provided for.

Other provincial taxation measures include the Alberta and Saskatchewan tax on investments, the Quebec profits tax and the license or registration fees imposed by the provinces. The municipal taxes to which the companies are subject are the property tax and the business tax.

When a company owns property or real estate, in the form of land and buildings for business purposes, or owns property obtained because of foreclosure on a defaulted mortgage, the municipality within the confines of which the property is located imposes payment of a property tax, which, of course, is the primary source of revenue of municipalities. Each property bears an assessed value supposedly based on a fair selling price. As is well known the assessment may be greater or smaller than the selling value based on whether or not there has been general depreciation or enhancement of values since the fixing of the assessments.

Municipalities, Too

Municipalities in general also impose a tax on all persons and companies using real estate for business purposes. This tax is paid by the occupant and life companies must pay it on their head offices and also on all branch offices either owned or leased. The provinces having Income-Tax Acts exempt life companies from their provisions or extend credit for the amount of taxes paid under the Corporations Tax Act. When the latter practice is followed, the liability under the Corporations Tax Act has always been greater than that under the Income Tax Act, and payment has never been required under the latter. The Dominion Income War Tax provides in the case of life insurance companies for a tax on the amount credited to the shareholders' account, but exempts mutual companies. The companies contend that the lack of uniformity in the bases and rates of taxation, in particular provincial premium taxation, and the large number of special taxes levied by provincial and municipal authorities throughout Canada, not only is increasing the cost of life insurance to the public, but result in policyholders living where they are relatively low being forced to bear a portion of those levied where they are much higher, and in the companies themselves incurring large expense in maintaining the necessary records, in assembling the information and in making tax returns on a variety of forms in a number of jurisdictions.

Last year the companies, or rather

Province of Quebec

3 1/2% Debentures, due March 15th, 1959

The Province of Quebec occupies a prominent position in Canada's industry and commerce, the diversity of economic activities carried on within the Province being based on its great natural resources.

Quebec's per capita debenture debt is, with one exception, substantially lower than that of any other Canadian province.

Price: 99.50 and interest, yielding 3.53%

Mail enquiries receive prompt attention.

Wood, Gundy & Company

Toronto Limited Winnipeg
Montreal Ottawa Vancouver
London, Eng. Hamilton London, Ont.



Investment Planning

There are many considerations which enter into the selection of investments. A widow requires an investment programme vastly different from the active business man. Let us help you plan your investments.

McLEOD, YOUNG, WEIR & Co.

LIMITED
Metropolitan Building, Toronto
Telephone: Elgin 0161
Ottawa Montreal London Hamilton
Correspondents in New York and London, England.

To Investors in Bonds

Information frequently required in connection with corporation securities—such as maturity dates, call features, denominations, currencies in which payable, sinking fund provisions, earnings figures, etc.—is given in concise form in our booklet "Canadian Corporation Issues".

New edition ready. Free on request.

Royal Securities Corporation

Limited
244 St. James Street Montreal
350 Bay Street Toronto 2
Halifax, Saint John, Quebec, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver, Charlottetown, Hamilton, St. John's, Nfld., London, Eng.

their policyholders, did succeed in obtaining a few concessions. The statutes were revised and a uniform basis of taxation received formal approval in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Last year British Columbia adopted wording similar to the new uniform basis, and Ontario revised its Corporations Tax Act and Nova Scotia adopted similar wording to that of the new Ontario act. A little later Quebec province brought down a general revision of its Corporations Tax Act, resulting in the prescription of largely the same basis as that approved in the other provinces, and exempting insurance companies from the profits tax to which they have been subject for the past seven years.

In two of the nine provinces, however, life insurance companies, despite all efforts continue to face every year the introduction of a number of private bills of municipalities which seek power to impose an annual license fee either on companies or on agents. While all these bills failed to be enacted in their application to life insurance companies and agents, considerable expense was entailed by the companies to avoid these unwarranted new levies. With respect to municipal taxation, it is felt that when companies are taxed by the imposition of a levy for licensing and premium taxation by a superior taxing authority, it is unfair that the same stand should also be taken by the municipalities. But in every province of Canada this has been done. In the majority of them, municipalities are prohibited from imposing such additional levies, but there are municipalities the right of which to impose them goes back farther than the prohibiting legislation.

It does not seem fair or equitable that a business, the fundamental principle of which is mutual co-operation, in which individuals combine to assume risks which the individual is unable to bear alone, should be imposed on life insurance companies, because such a tax is borne almost wholly by the policyholders. The tax levied by all the provinces on various bases and at differing rates upon the premiums which annually enter the life company coffers constitutes nearly 90 per cent of the special taxation imposed upon the companies. The indirect nature of the taxation should always be remembered when the subject of life insurance is considered, and also the fact that life insurance

relieves governments of a large part of the future burden of relief, old age pensions and many other social services.

FINANCIAL ADVERTISERS TO MEET IN TORONTO

MEETING at Chapel Hill, N.C., the executive committee of the Financial Advertisers' Association has been actively engaged in deliberations covering general activities of the association and planning for the program of their annual convention to be held at Toronto, September 11th to 14th inclusive.

Present at the meeting were George O. Everett, Utica, N.Y., president; Stephen H. Fifield, Jacksonville, Fla., vice-president; Victor Cullin, St. Louis, Mo., 3rd vice-president; Preston E. Reed, Chicago, executive vice-president; I. L. Sperling, Cleveland, Ohio, and William H. Neal, Winston-Salem, N.C., past presidents; and Lewis F. Gordon, Atlanta, Ga., chairman of the commercial development division.

Discussing the deliberations, president Everett said: "The financial Advertisers' Association as the public relations division of banking is continuously interested in banking service as it relates to the needs of people generally. The work of a financial public relations man is essentially predicated on education—both inside and outside the institution.

"It is questionable whether the public fully appreciates the seriousness with which banks and bankers generally are approaching the subject of complete and satisfactory service throughout the banking system in the United States and Canada. Never in the history of banking has there been so much concerted effort to assemble the best knowledge and ideas obtainable and to make this information available to banks and trust companies in every section of these neighboring countries. Practical evidence of the effort is not lacking.

"This business conference at Toronto will embrace a comprehensive range of subjects pertinent to the work of bank public relations men and women and will really cover a professional educational course on this subject."

G. L. Spry, Canadian director of the association, reports that plans are well underway for what promises to be the most largely attended convention in the association's history.



NEW "QUEEN OF THE SEA." A stern view of the builder's official model of the new Cunard White Star liner "Queen Elizabeth". Now in the course of construction at John Brown's shipyard at Clydesbank, Scotland, the ship will gross 85,000 tons when completed.

THE OLDEST
INSURANCE OFFICE
IN THE WORLD



ROBERT LYNCH STAILING,
Manager for Canada

EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN



ABSOLUTE SECURITY
W. R. HOUGHTON, MANAGER

Before You Insure
Consult
Confederation Life
Association
One of the World's Great
Life Insurance Institutions.
Renowned for Strength,
Service and Security
Since 1871.



The Northwestern Mutual Plan meets the first need of fire insurance—safe size protection backed by substantial reserves sufficient to meet all possible future contingencies. Safe the Plan also saves. By careful selection of risks, fire losses are less than those of the average company. An advantage passed on to policyholders in the form of liberal annual dividends.

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION

Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, Windsor, St. John, Quebec City, Montreal, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary, Kelowna, Victoria, Nanaimo, Vancouver.



Workmen's Compensation in Ontario

THERE were 5,207 accidents reported to Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board during the month of June, as compared with 4,625 during May and 5,206 during June a year ago.

The benefits awarded amounted to \$522,494.79, of which \$430,299.22 was for compensation and \$92,195.57 was for medical aid.

This brings the total benefits awarded during the half year ending June 30 to \$3,039,136.85, as compared with \$3,193,248.27 during the corresponding period of 1938.

The accidents reported during the first six months numbered 26,664, as compared with 29,242 during the same period last year.

Concerning Insurance

Total and Permanent Disability

BY GEORGE GILBERT

There is no question that the Total Disability and Waiver of Premium clauses in life insurance policies have proved an unmixed blessing to countless policyholders who have received or are receiving the benefits provided for by them.

But in order to make sure of receiving the stipulated benefits certain requirements must be complied with. Where there is a proviso in the disability clause that proof of disability must be furnished the insurance company before default in the payment of premium, or within ninety days or three months of commencement of disability, or during the lifetime of the insured, or before the insured reaches the age of 60 years or 55 years, as the case may be, it is of prime importance that such conditions be complied with by or on behalf of the policyholder.

THOSE who have the total disability or waiver of premium clause in their life insurance policies should make themselves familiar with the conditions which must be fulfilled in order to render such benefits effective.

In one case a man took out a policy with a prominent company, the contract containing a provision for disability benefits. These were described in the policy as "benefits in the event of total and permanent disability before age 60." In section 3 of the policy it was provided that a claim for such benefits must be filed with the insurance company before the insured reached the age of 60 years. It was further provided that if a claim for disability was filed before the insured attained the age of 60 years, the insurance company would pay certain benefits "beginning upon receipt of due proof of such disability."

On March 13, 1935, the insured became totally and permanently disabled. On August 20, 1936, he reached the age of 60 years. Proof of disability was submitted to the insurance company on February 20, 1937, and was rejected on the ground that at that time the insured was past the age of 60.

On June 4, 1938, the insured died, and his widow brought an action against the insurance company for the disability benefits, claiming that the insured, since deceased, had become totally and permanently disabled before he reached the age of 60. Of course no claim had been filed with the company prior to the time when the insured reached the age of 60. Section 3 of the policy clearly stated that the benefits would be payable only from the time due proof was made.

Policy Rider

Attached to the back of the policy was a rider headed "Supplementary Benefits to Section Entitled 'Benefits in Event of Total and Permanent Disability before Age 60.'" It read: "Benefits if Proof Delayed and no Premium in Default. If, while no premium is in default, the proof furnished the company under the Section providing for 'Benefits in Event of Total and Permanent Disability before Age 60' is such as to entitle the insured to the Disability Benefits provided for therein, and if due proof is also furnished the company that such disability has been continuous since its beginning, the company will: (a) Begin the monthly income payments provided for in such section as of the end of the first completed month of such disability if earlier than the date of receipt of such proof instead of as of the date of receipt of such proof."

It was contended by the claimant that the rider nullified the provisions of section 3 of the policy which required proof of claim to be filed before the insured reached the age of 60, and that the policy must be construed as if that requirement were omitted from it.

It was also claimed that the ordinary person, in reading the rider, would come to the conclusion that he would not be penalized by the complete loss of the benefit if his proof of claim were not filed until he had passed the age of 60, and, further, that the company, having rejected the claim on one ground, could raise no other defense to the action.

In giving judgment in favor of the insurance company, the Court did not pass upon the legal technicalities presented in support of the claim, but based its decision upon an analysis of the language in policy clauses in question, stating: "I think the meaning of the rider and section 3 is clear and unambiguous. Instead of beginning as of the date when proof of claim is filed, the benefits are to commence at the end of the first completed month of the disability, and not as of the day when proof of claim is received. The purpose of this rider was to give the insured more time to determine whether the disability was of a permanent nature, and any delay in the filing of the proof of claim would thus not penalize an honest claimant."

Proof Before Age 60

"I do not think there is anything in the rider which destroys the requirement that proof of claim, in any event, must be presented before the disabled person reaches the age of 60 years, and I do not think the average insured person, reading the policy, could take the rider to mean that he may delay filing his proof of claim until after he has reached the age of

60 years. Such a construction would alter the entire nature of the contract."

In another case, a man took out a policy in 1922 for \$2,000, naming his wife as beneficiary. The policy contained a provision for total disability benefits. On or about January 1, 1932, the insured became ill enough to be classified as totally and permanently disabled. He was compelled at that time to give up the practice of his profession as a dentist, and did no manner of work of any kind up to the time of his death on November 26, 1932.

On April 25, 1932, the quarterly premium on the policy became due, and remained unpaid up to the expiration of the grace period of 31 days contained in the policy. On October 4, 1932, the insured notified the insurance company in writing of his inability to continue the policy and inquired as to the procedure to obtain its cash surrender value. On November 2, 1932, the wife wrote the company, stating that she had recently become aware of the disability clause in the policy.

On November 9, 1932, the company replied in writing to the effect that the policy had lapsed, and that "due proof of such disability will be received while a premium is in default," evidently a stenographic error, as what was intended to be said was "proof of disability will not be received while a premium is in default."

Insured Not in Default

On November 29, 1932, the widow, the beneficiary, notified the company in writing that the insured had died on November 26 of that year, and requested forms for proof of claim. The company replied that the policy had lapsed for non-payment of premium, the date of lapse being alleged to be May 26, 1932.

On rejection of the claim, the widow brought suit against the insurance company, claiming that the insured was not in default in the payment of premiums at the time the total disability occurred within the definition in the policy; and, therefore, although no premium was paid thereafter and the company claimed the policy had lapsed, a proper construction of the disability clause required that such lapsation be held subject to a condition subsequent, namely, receipt of notice and due proof of an existing total disability occurring at a time when the policy was in full force and effect, and such condition being met, the policy revived and became and at all times was effective.

In this case judgment was given in favor of the claimant. The Court held that it was undisputed that the insured was under the age of 60 at all times and that the disability continued to be permanent and total till his death. The decision was based on the language of the policy. The Court stated: "Clause 1 may for the purpose of construction, as far as this action is concerned, be condensed so as to read: 'If.....the insured shall become wholly and permanently disabled.....then if there is no premium in default.....the company will upon due proof of such disability grant the following benefits.....' (Italics mine.)"

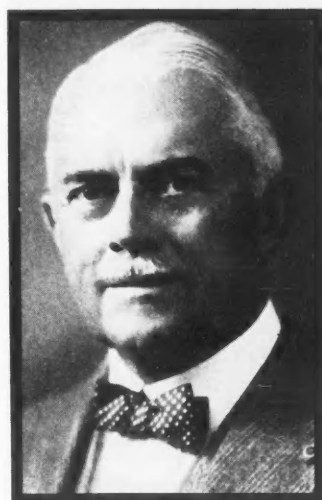
Much depended upon the interpretation to be put upon the word "then" in the Clause. The company contended that it meant that upon due proof of disability the company would grant benefits if then there be no premium in default, while the claimant reasoned that the construction should be that if the insured became wholly and permanently disabled, no premium then being in default, the company following subsequent proof of such disability would grant benefits enumerated in Clause 2, which stated that if total and permanent disability occurred before the insured reached the age of 60, the company would waive the payment of further premiums during the continuance of the disability and also pay a monthly sum to the insured. The Court upheld this view.

Life Insurance Sales in U.S. on Upgrade

NEW life insurance in the United States for the first six months of this year was 3.9 per cent. more than for the corresponding period last year. The amount for June was 22.1 per cent. greater than for June of last year—the first increase since January, in comparison with the corresponding months in 1938. New Group insurance showed the unusual increase of 330.9 per cent. over June of last year. New Ordinary insurance increased 6.4 per cent., and

Sun Life of Canada

WORLD WIDE
BENEFITS PAID SINCE ORGANIZATION IN 1865
EXCEED \$1,200,000,000
HEAD OFFICE • MONTREAL



W. HASTINGS WEBLING, of Brantford, Ont., who last week completed his thirty-fifth year of association with the Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., which company is celebrating its seventy-fifth anniversary this year. Mr. Webling has contributed to the columns of SATURDAY NIGHT for many years. He is a keen golfer, and for some years acted as honorary secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Seniors Golf Association.

Industrial decreased by 24.5 per cent.

These facts were reported by The Association of Life Insurance Presidents to the United States Department of Commerce. The report summarizes the new paid-for business—exclusive of revivals, increases and dividend additions—of 40 companies having 82 per cent. of the total life insurance outstanding in all United States legal reserve companies.

For the first half of the year, the total new business of these companies was \$3,830,307,000 against \$3,684,769,000—an increase of 3.9 per cent. New Ordinary insurance amounted to \$2,677,034,000 against \$2,345,497,000—an increase of 14.1 per cent. Industrial insurance was \$742,322,000 against \$1,107,183,000—a decrease of 33.0 per cent. Group insurance was \$410,951,000 against \$232,089,000—an increase of 77.1 per cent.

For June, the total new business of the 40 companies was \$729,749,000 against \$597,773,000—an increase of 22.1 per cent. New Ordinary insurance amounted to \$406,958,000 against \$382,385,000—an increase of 6.4 per cent. Industrial insurance was \$128,568,000 against \$170,312,000—a decrease of 24.5 per cent. Group insurance was \$194,223,000 against \$45,076,000—an increase of 330.9 per cent.

Hudson Bay Route

IT IS announced that the Joint Hull Committee, after consultation with the chairman of the Imperial Shipping Committee, has decided not to recommend a further reduction in the premium for suspending the warranty for the season of 1939. The marine insurance rates will therefore be the same as those charged in 1938.

Inquiries

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Re: Standard Life Assurance Company
I am informed that this Company earned over 5% interest on its investments last year (1938) and about 4.7% net after paying taxes. I am also told that they will maintain their present policy of (1) Increasing their business gradually, (2) Keeping down their expenses and (3) Valuing their assets and reserves as modestly as they have done in the past so that the present high compound annual bonus of \$21.00 per \$1000.00 will be maintained.

I recall a report of yours about a year ago in which you thought there was good reason for the dividends being maintained and would like to know if you still hold the same opinion. Could you tell me what their financial standing is in Canada at the present time? I am considering an Endowment Insurance with annuity and would like your advice as it appears to offer a better return than other competitive plans with no life insurance cover at all.

—L. A. C., Toronto, Ont.

As the Standard Life Assurance Company of Edinburgh, Scotland, with Canadian head office at Montreal, continues to operate at a very low expense rate, 6.9% of premiums in 1938, and continues to use a low rate of interest in the valuation of its policy liabilities, 2½%, while earning a gross rate of 5.1% on its investments and net rate of a little better than 4.7%, after deduction of income tax, it is in an excellent position, in my opinion, to maintain its present high scale of annual compound bonus addition of \$21 per \$1,000 of insurance.

It has maintained its present scale of bonus during that past twelve years without impairing its surplus earning power, so there is no reason to expect any reduction in the near future.

As the company has been doing business in Canada since 1833, and as all Canadian policies are written and

UNOCCUPIED HOUSES CHALLENGE THE CROOK

Are You Protected Against Loss WHILE AWAY FROM HOME?

GENERAL ACCIDENT GROUP

357 BAY ST.

TORONTO

Heavy Expenses

incurred in the event of disability due to Accident or Sickness can be met only by carrying adequate insurance protection.

There is a policy available to fit your individual needs and purse.

CONSULT ANY AGENT OF

The DOMINION OF CANADA GENERAL INSURANCE CO.

HEAD OFFICE — TORONTO

BRANCHES: MONTREAL OTTAWA HAMILTON LONDON WINNIPEG CALGARY VANCOUVER

issued in Canada, and all Canadian claims settled and paid by the Canadian head office, it has long occupied a secure position in the confidence of the Canadian insuring public.

It is regularly licensed in this country, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$11,412,059 for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively. At the beginning of 1938, the latest date for which Government figures are available, its total assets in Canada were \$28,924,058.77, while its total liabilities here amounted to \$12,026,876.12, showing a surplus in this country of \$16,897,232.65.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

As a member of the Ontario Public School Men Teachers' Federation, I have the opportunity of obtaining Lloyd's automobile insurance effected through Lukis, Stewart & Company, Toronto.

Is this procedure thoroughly reliable and are claims readily collectable in Canada?

I would also like to know the meaning of "This Policy contains a Partial Payment of Loss Clause" on an automobile insurance policy which I have at present. In other respects it is the same as the Standard Policy.

—C. E. D., Lindsay, Ont.

Lloyd's non-marine underwriters are regularly licensed in Ontario for the transaction of automobile insurance along with all other classes of insurance, except life insurance and, although not required by law to do so, have made a voluntary deposit of \$50,000 with the Ontario Government for the protection of Ontario policyholders.

When you insure with Lloyd's underwriters, you are not insuring with a single entity like an insurance company but with a group of individual insurers, each of whom is liable for the amount set opposite his name in the policy and no more, the liability being several and not joint. Undisputed claims under Lloyd's policies in Canada have been promptly paid, so far as I know.

In case of a disputed claim, suit must be brought against the several underwriters whose names appear in the policy for the amounts for which they are severally liable, unless an agreement is arrived at between the lawyer acting for the claimant and the lawyer or lawyers acting for the underwriters that they will be bound by the result of the action against the first underwriter on the policy. This is the procedure usually followed, I believe.

In my opinion, it is more satisfactory to insure with a single entity like an insurance company than with a group of individual insurers like Lloyd's underwriters, other things being equal. Where there is a Partial Payment of Loss Clause in an automobile insurance policy, it usually refers to the coverage against collision, and means that the first \$25, \$50 or \$100, as stated in the policy, of any collision loss is deductible from the amount recoverable from the insurance company and therefore must be borne by the insured himself.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
Present insurance being carried is as follows:
Policy No. 2,090,166—30 Year Endowment—\$1,000 Premium—\$32.78 annually. Taken out Nov. 1930 at age 21. Pension \$5.15 at age 51. Total Disability Clause.
Policy No. 2,136,016—30 Year En-

dowment—\$2,000 Premium—\$71.78 annually. Taken out Feb. 1932 at age 22. Pension \$10.32 monthly at age 52.
Policy No. 2,057,798—Expectancy of Life of 36 years. Non Participating Amount—\$10,611. Taken out Nov. 1938 at age 29. Premium \$11.25 monthly. Pays 4.71 monthly per each \$1000 at death for 20 years and then \$5000 cash. Convertible within 31 years.
Group Policy in my firm of \$1800—Straight Life.
I want to be covered to meet these possibilities:
1. Cash at death to pay doctors, funeral, etc.
2. To clear mortgage on home which I plan building.
3. Pension of at least \$50 a month for wife and children.
4. Something for education of children.
5. Pension for myself and family if I live over 60 years.
My present salary is \$35 a week and will not increase very rapidly—probably another \$10 in 10 years. I am 29 years of age and will be 30 in November. I have fair health and expect to be married this fall. I don't think I can afford any more than I am paying for Insurance.
My problem is that I think I am paying high for what Insurance I have. Second, I think I am fairly well covered in case of death but not well covered as far as a pension in old age is concerned.
As the expectancy policy is of no value after age 65, I was considering lowering its value—that is paying less premium there and attempting in some way to increase my pension coverage.
Could you advise me how this set-up could be jockeyed around to give me what I want within the budget I can afford?
I am counting a great deal on your advice in this matter and will deeply appreciate any attention you may give it.
—J. H. T., Ottawa, Ont.

Considering your age, present salary, and the fact of your approaching marriage, you would be well-advised to continue your existing policies exactly as they are for another five years at least, when it might be desirable to review the situation again in the light of the circumstances then existing. You might then be in a position to convert the Expectancy of Life Policy into a permanent form of contract with a cash value at age 60 or 65 which could be utilized to provide a monthly income for the rest of your life. But I would not advise making any change in your two endowment policies either at this time or five years from now, as they provide a savings fund as well as family protection at practically the price of protection alone, and as it would mean a loss to you to change them. Whatever happens, I would advise holding on to the one with the Total Disability clause, as such protection is valuable, and is no longer obtainable in the old form or at anything like the old rates.
Your present policies can be utilized to provide cash at death to meet expenses of last illness, to clear off mortgage, to provide income of a certain amount for wife and children, something for education of children, and, if you convert the Expectancy of Life Policy into a permanent form on contract in, say five years or so, an income of a certain amount if you live to age 60 or 65.



THE REPUTATION OF THE BRITISH for doing things well rests not so much on brilliance of inspiration as on their particular genius for patient and persistent application—the genius which has been so aptly described as “an infinite capacity for taking pains”. It is expressed in their works of Art, their feats of Engineering; you see it in the things they make—this Craven Curly Cut Tobacco, for instance, made by Carreras in London. All the traditional skill and experience of generations of master blenders has gone into the preparation of this tobacco. You will find in its mellow depths something you never experienced in a tobacco before, a smooth even-tempered charm of character which puts you at ease with yourself and the world. Try Craven Curly Cut. You will like its flavour at once, and soon like countless others, you will grow to regard it more as a friend who understands your every mood.

2 oz. for 50c. • 4 oz. for \$1.

CRAVEN Curly Cut TOBACCO

CRAVEN MIXTURE

The world-famous blend, still made in the same way as over 70 years ago when it was prepared specially for the Third Earl of Craven's use.

2 oz. for 50c. • 4 oz. for \$1.

CARRERAS LTD., LONDON
150 years' reputation for quality.

Enquiries to—
The Rock City Tobacco Co. Ltd., Quebec.

The Cleaning of Formal Wear

—Evening Gowns and Wraps
—Dress Suits — Gloves and
Dress Accessories demands
meticulous care, expert skill
—long experience.

YOU WILL LIKE OUR SERVICE

'My Valet'
LIMITED

Head Office & Order Department
KINGSDALE 4153



**The
HOMWOOD
SANITARIUM**

A place of rest and peace amid
well appointed buildings and lovely
grounds, where the family physician
can send his cases needing treatment
for nervous or mild mental disorders,
knowing that they will receive under-
standing care from a competent
medical and nursing staff.

Rates moderate
Address
Harvey Clare, M.D., Medical Superintendent
Homewood Sanitarium, Guelph, Ont.

STOCK MARKET OUTLOOK

Investment Letters, Inc., is an established weekly economic service analyzing and forecasting the American securities and trade outlook for a select list of American subscribers. Because of the important effect of price and business trends in the United States on world economic activity these reports should prove of distinct value to Canadian investors and industrialists. We invite such subscriptions, and without obligation to the inquirer, shall be glad to forward our latest Letter, discussing the current American stock market and business outlook, as well as individual securities, so that some first-hand knowledge of the character and nature of our work can be placed before the inquirer.

INVESTMENT LETTERS, INC.

Directed by Charles J. Collins

700 UNION GUARDIAN BLDG.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN



CANNON FODDER. These harmless-looking steel objects are the missiles that make a cannon dangerous. Special War Office permission had to be obtained before this picture of one of the processes in the manufacture of shells could be taken. The name of the plant was carefully concealed.

Factors in Business Advance

(Continued from Page 7)

construction of huge plants or the promotion of new industries. But we cannot always be adding to our capital equipment; expansion of our facilities must proceed gradually, and at times the process of 'taking up the slack' after a period of over-expansion must prove to be a painful one. Even without increased activity in the heavy industries, however, we can enjoy a measure of prosperity. If each person commences to spend even a little more money the cumulative effect is great, and soon the factories are busy turning out more goods to replace those which have been sold. A shallow consumers' goods recovery may not become a boom but at least it possesses one distinct advantage—the aftermath or 'let-down' is also less pronounced.

The Dow Theory

Regardless of whether we have a modest or a major recovery the important thing for a man managing a business or the investor managing his money is to recognize the change from recession to recovery when it occurs. It is the usefulness of the Dow Theory in signalling the turn from good business to bad (or vice versa) that renders this Theory so valuable to all those who understand its principles and follow its implications.

For some time past the financial pages of SATURDAY NIGHT have carried a weekly feature prepared by "Haruspex," devoted to a discussion of the stock market in terms of the Dow Theory. To those who may not follow these discussions diligently from week to week we would like to give a word of comment: we know of no better way of obtaining a grasp of business and financial trends than by following closely the course of the Dow-Jones averages and reading the signals which they give from time to time.

We will not attempt to explain in detail this well-known Theory—its full scope and meaning may be readily obtained in book form. But in order that we may justify the optimistic tone of this article a very brief synopsis of this so-called 'system' may be given. It is now generally accepted that the stock market not only reflects general business conditions, the rise and fall of commodity prices, the level of interest rates and many other phases of our economic existence, but that it also forecasts changes which may occur in the future. Speculators, believing that conditions will improve shortly, start buying stocks while they are still cheap and the market consequently goes up.

The fact that common stock prices served as a business barometer was recognized many years ago by Charles H. Dow who over a long period developed the Dow Theory. Later the tenets of this theory were expanded by William P. Hamilton whose com-

ments on the market and whose interpretation of the Theory are standard reading on the subject today. These men observed that the long-term movement of common stock prices could be compared to the ebb and tide of the ocean. Further they compared the shorter-term trends to waves, and the day-to-day movements to ripples on the surface of the ocean. These three classes—or degrees—of movement are referred to as primary, secondary and minor trends.

The Shifting Tide

Now the point of the Dow Theory is this: it has been demonstrated that once prices follow a definite trend in one general direction for a certain length of time, that trend—whether upward or downward—will be pursued for a sufficient period to be well worth while following. In other words, if the tide commences to come in it will continue to do so for some time. The waves and ripples may at times appear to be going in the opposite direction but the principal movement will be one way.

In order to determine the direction of the market William P. Hamilton again used the metaphor of the tide gradually rising on the sand. If each wave of water comes up further on the shore than the last wave it will be assumed that the tide is coming in. If each succeeding wave fails to reach the point of furthest advance made by the one before, then the tide is going out.

This of course is over-simplifying a rather complex Theory but close observation of the market will prove how remarkably apt is the comparison between the trend of stock prices and the movement of the tide. Once an advance in the Dow-Jones Industrial and Rail averages extends beyond the previous high points of the market (with due consideration of the time element and volume of transactions, etc.) a broad upward movement is signalled; and once a decline carries the averages below a previous bottom, a broad downward movement is signalled.

Signal of Progress

Thus, on July 11 last the Dow-Jones averages advanced through their late May/early June highs—the most recent previous 'tops'—and thereby provided proof that the advance in the market which began early in

April (when the Industrial average hit a low of 121.44) was the resumption of the bull market, which has been under way since 1932. As to the duration of a bull or bear market the Dow Theory gives no clue. Each major trend in the market is based upon different factors and is the result of different circumstances. The termination of the present major trend will in time be signalled by the Dow Theory—whenever that time may be.

Since economics is an inexact science, many interpretations of the Dow Theory are possible; and it frequently happens that different opinions are expressed by commentators on the market. However while opposing views may be held with regard to whether a trend upward is a primary or secondary one there is rarely any disagreement over the direction of the trend—and it is the direction which counts.

The complexity of the Dow Theory has prevented its wide acceptance among investors—and this is just as well; for too common a knowledge of the trend of the market would, of course, render the Theory impractical. If everyone were convinced that the market was going to go down there would be no buyers! The success of the Theory therefore rests on the premise that only a few persons

Western Oil and Oil Men

BY T. E. KEYES

IT WAS with very great regret that I heard of the death of W. S. Herron, president of Okalta Oils Ltd. and one of the co-discoverers of the Turner Valley field.

Mr. Herron has been interested in Alberta Oils since 1911. In the several booms he could have retired a millionaire. However, as I said in this column almost a year ago, Mr. Herron was not a "get-rich" promoter—he was a builder.

He was a comparatively wealthy man when he went into the oil business, and in companies in which he was interested, he put his own money up. In the case of the Okalta Oils Ltd., Mr. Herron owned the controlling interest in both the preferred and common stock.

On one occasion he told me, "I have never asked the public to risk a dollar unless I was prepared to risk my own money."

He has set a very high standard for oil operators to follow. In addition to following developments very closely in the Turner Valley field, Mr. Herron was also familiar with many other oil areas or structures throughout Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Outsiders are still coming into the western oil picture. Last week General Petroleum Ltd., a subsidiary of the Standard Oil of New York, opened an office in Calgary.

During June the total production from the Turner Valley field was 794,997 barrels, according to a report issued by the Alberta department of lands and mines.

The report also gives the production of each individual well, which I am including in this article, as it gives investors some idea of the production of the various companies. In this respect, however, investors must remember the figures quoted are gross production, from which royalties payable to the government or lease holders (and in some cases overriding royalties) are payable.

Consolidated

Fire and Casualty Insurance Company

FIRE LIABILITY
AUTOMOBILE FIDELITY AND
PLATE GLASS SURETY BONDS

HEAD OFFICE
TORONTO

H. BEGG
MANAGING DIRECTOR

9,200,000 Injured Last Year

A civil war would not produce as many maimed and injured victims as does the pastime of motoring. Every motorist must face the possibility that he may be among the injured—SOMEDAY. What a satisfaction to know he is protected by a cash income provided by an Accident and Health policy in the Mutual Benefit. It pays for a day or a lifetime. Ask any of our Representatives or write us for information.

99%
of Claims
Paid Same
Day Proofs
Received



Over
Seventy-four
Millions
Already
Paid in
Benefits

Head Office for Canada — 34 King St. E., Toronto

THE Casualty Company of Canada

HEAD OFFICE — TORONTO

GEORGE H. GOODERHAM A. W. EASTMAIRE
President Managing Director

AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA

Automobile and General Casualty Insurance

AGENCY INQUIRIES INVITED

LUMBERMEN'S MUTUAL Casualty Company

VANCE C. SMITH, Chief Agent
CONCORDE BUILDING
TORONTO

are capable of taking a purely objective view of the market and of throwing sentiment to the winds. If you are one of these, you should make a lot of money in the current stock market advance—and possibly also in the subsequent decline.

The figures are also very interesting from the standpoint of showing the decline in the older wells, unfortunately I have not available comparative figures for the same month last year.

The field's allowable at the present time is 27,000 barrels per day, but due to new wells coming into production, it is actually producing approximately 28,000 barrels per day.

Some of the wells such as Anglo-Canadian No. 5, Okalta No. 8, and Oil Ventures just came into production the latter part of June; these three wells are all good producers. The Anglo No. 5 well has just been given an allowable of 791 barrels per day. The Okalta No. 8 will likely be given an allowable by the time this issue of SATURDAY NIGHT reaches you.

As this is written, in a 24-hour test through a 1-inch choke, it produced approximately 1800 barrels of oil.

Here is the complete production report of Alberta wells, as issued by the Department of Lands and Mines:

ALBERTA OIL PRODUCTION June, 1939

Turner Valley Limestone Oil Wells	
Company	Bbl.
Advance	1,909
Anglo-Canadian 1	7,531
Anglo-Canadian 3	17,869
Anglo-Canadian 5	57

Anglo-Can. Associated Co's.	
Coronation	11,033
Extension	18,594
Firestone	5,202
Foundation	3,449
Frontier	22,158
Monarch	4,575
Prairie	17,792
Spy Hill	1,541
Sundance	21,432
Westflank 1	2,923
Westflank 2	6,238
Westflank 3	3,300
Barnes	6,864
Brown 1	12,598
Brown 2	12,952
Brown 4	8,490
Brown 5	4,821

Brown Associated Co's.	
B. and B.	3,944
Four Star	9,179
Intercity	2,483
Royal Crest	6,248
Three Point	2,611
Turner Valley Roy's	6,051

United	13,384
Vulcan-Brown	26,493
Westside	3,360
Command	15,354
Commoil 1	21,075
Commoil 2	13,106
Consolidated	16,398
D. and D.	6,658
Davies 1	11,073
Davies 2	10,686
Davies 4	12,902
East Crest 4	4,291
Globe	4,613
Granville	3,462
Harris 1	6,805
Harris 2	3,935
Home-Millerville 2	26,302
Mercury Royalties	5,658
Model 1	2,883
Model 2	386
Model-Spooner-Reward 2	10,791
National 1	5,005
National 2	5,292
Oil Ventures 1	5,344
Okalta 8	3,241
Pacific 1	16,347
Pacific 2	11,745
Pacific 3	15,944
Richwell 1	8,933
Royal Canadian 1	9,756
Royal Canadian 2	20,578
Royalite 28	6,604
Royalite 29	9,621
Royalite 30	18,761
Royalite 31	5,764
Royalite 32	8,301
Royalite 33	5,887
Royalite 34	3,748
Royalite 35	13,012
Royalite 36	21,878
Royalite 37	16,845
Royalite 38	24,359
Sterling Pacific 3	2,243
Sterling Pacific 4	7,153
Sterling Pacific 5	6,058
Sterling Pacific 6	6,038
Share	3,112
Sunburst	4,742
Sunset 1	19,375
Sunset 2	12,265
York 1	26,029
York 2	4,118

Total 765,048

Gas Wells and Absorption Plants	
Separator recoveries	5,645
British American	6,802
Gas & Oil Products	4,664
Royalite No. 1	5,578
Royalite No. 2	6,589

Total 29,278

Shallow Crude	671
Red Coulee	75
Vanalta	1,094

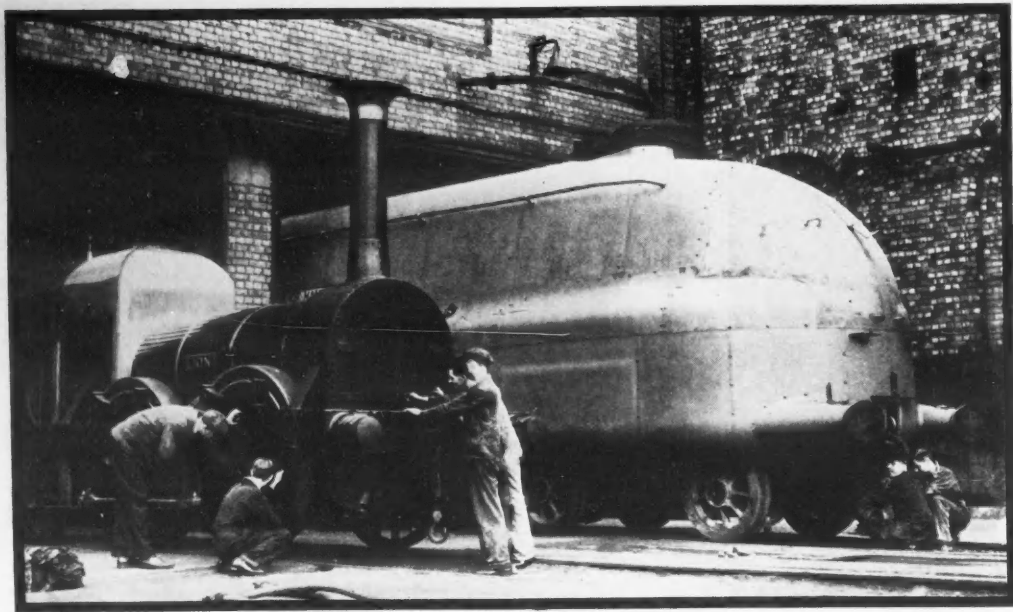
Wainwright	86
Bethwain	1,139
Sasko-Wainwright	68
Wainwright Petroleum	68

Total 1,344

Miscellaneous	
Dina	300
Moose	180
Anglo-Can.-Steveville	255

Total 735

*Corrected for previous estimation.



ONE OF THE OLDEST LOCOMOTIVES in the world capable of hauling a train is the 100-year-old "Lion" shown alongside a modern streamlined express. This picture was taken when the hardy centenarian paid a visit to the Crewe works of the L.M.S. Railway for a thorough overhaul to prepare it for the London and Birmingham Railway Centenary at Euston, England.

Politics Paramount In British Business

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London.

The low level of capital issues in the London market indicates that British industry is paying much more attention to the cause of rearmament, which is fear of war, than to the economic effects of rearmament expenditure.

SURVEYS of the state of industrial health do not as a rule take full account of the influence of political factors. It is true to say that, since the advent of Nazism in Germany, politics—which now virtually mean the fear of war—have played a major determining part.

Among the evidence of industrial vitality the new-issue market ranks foremost. The value of capital issues in April was the lowest so far this year, and it was only a trifle higher than in April 1938.

This is particularly significant, since it reveals that industry has been paying much more attention to the cause of rearmament, which is fear of war, than to the economic effects of rearmament expenditure, which are calculated to stimulate demand for general consumption goods in a measure corresponding with the direct increase in employment and wage bills in the defence industries themselves.

Reflection in Market

The stock market, which is at once an index of general sentiment and of industrial activity, is particularly susceptible to the political factor. At the end of June last the index of industrial share prices compiled by the *Investors' Chronicle* stood at 105.5, while at the end of 1929—before the slump set in earnest and before there was any fear of war to enter into market calculations—it was 114.4.

The extent to which market pricing has been affected by the fear of war is clear from a comparison of this trend with that of the index of business activity compiled by *The Economist*. This showed that the monthly average for 1929 was 98½, but had increased in May this year to 109½, with a rather higher figure for June.

There are many considerations arising out of the new incubus of political apprehension. In the first place, it is clear that it stagnates industrial initiative. New works are not put in hand when there is any fear that they will be destroyed by bombs. Specially significant in this respect have been the figures for new building plans in the recent months.

But this influence is to some extent counteracted by the fact that the cause of the disruption of ordinary initiative is also the cause of vast rearmament expenditure, whose influence so far has been to cause record declines in unemployment and a record jump in employment, and which will in due course bring about a state of virtually full employment in which it will be the task of the government to prevent inflation.

Yields Are Higher

Another important fact is that the fear of war increases the yield which the investor may expect upon his investments, since it reduces stock-market prices. This is a fact to be borne in mind in considering the paralysis of initiative in the new-issue market. Relatively profitable propositions which could be put to the new-issue market on terms requiring a return of, say, 4 per cent, will now require to be put, if they are to secure the necessary money, on a much higher yield basis.

At the present stage the most important industrial consideration is the "multiplier effect" of rearmament. Rearmament expenditure directly increases employment and raises activity in the defence industries. But after a time the higher wage bills find reflection in an increase in the demand for general consumption goods—affecting favor-

ably the retail stores which serve miscellaneous domestic requirements, as well as the civil heavy industrial departments.

It has been assumed that this effect upon domestic industry will imply a parallel reduction in the ability of the main exporting sections to continue to trade overseas at competitive rates. There is a good deal of truth in this assumption, because the industrial departments whose fullest endeavours are demanded by the government for rearmament purposes are mainly those on which the overseas trading position of Great Britain has been built up.

But the extensions to plant now being made and considered by the iron and steel industry, to take one example, show that the productive capacity of British industry is being expanded so as to take care of the armament demand without prejudicing competitive power abroad.

This is of particular significance so far as the balance of trade is concerned. For while arms-prosperity means an increase in the ability of Great Britain to buy goods for abroad, it is essential that she should also be in a position to take advantage of an overseas market which is automatically expanded by these increased purchases.

External Strain

That there is an external strain on Great Britain's resources is clear from the recent return of the Exchange Equalization Account which shows a reduction in the monetary holding of gold from 120 million ounces to 80 million ounces. And if rearmament sets in motion a real inflationary force then this will also militate against the exchange value of sterling.

For this combination of factors—for strain upon the country's gold stock, for pressure against sterling, but also for the new stimulus to domestic industry—the fear of war is ultimately to be held responsible. It would be interesting to attempt to analyze what would have been the position if this fear had not become the major compelling factor.

But considering the over-riding reality and significance of the problem no good purpose would be served by such an examination. Industry, commerce, and finance, are now in the lap of Mars.

MINES

BY J. A. McRAE

THE fall in the price of silver has destroyed the last remaining life of the once-famous Cobalt and Gowganda silver mining fields. The only important producers left are the O'Brien Mine at Cobalt and the Miller Lake O'Brien at Gowganda, both of which are making plans for suspension of operations. Silver at 34 cents per ounce has spelled their doom.

East Malartic Mines plans a 40 per cent increase in mill capacity, designed to increase production to some 1600 tons daily by the end of this year. Diamond drilling to 1000 ft. in depth has intersected widths of 13 to 33 ft. of ore carrying \$8 to \$9 per ton in gold.

McIntyre-Porcupine has brought production of gold up to a rate of some \$9,000,000 annually. In the three months ended June 30 the company had a gross income of \$2,280,068. Total costs, including taxes and depreciation were \$1,337,077, leaving a

net profit of \$942,991 for the three months. This was at the rate of \$4.72 per share annually.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines milled 853,063 tons of ore in the first half of 1939 and produced \$7,455,531. This compared with a production of \$7,636,178 in the first half of 1938.

Macassa Mines at Kirkland Lake produced \$195,755 during June, for a new high record. Output for the first half of 1939 was \$1,142,170 compared with \$789,122 in the first half of 1938.

Hard Rock Gold Mines will complete construction of a roasting plant capable of handling 100 tons daily within the next 60 days. The present mill is treating 300 tons of ore daily.

The new roaster will not only take care of current concentrates, but will be sufficient to also handle the accumulated concentrates. Once this accumulation is out of the way, the outlook is that the mill capacity may then be further increased. The ore is grading \$11.80 per ton. Current operations suggest costs of approximately \$5 per ton.

Pickle Crow Gold Mines produced \$1,367,305 during the six months ended June 30, and maintained output at an average rate of approximately \$22 from each ton of ore milled.

God's Lake Gold Mines produced \$459,000 during the first half of 1939 for the best record so far in the history of the mine. Operating profit for the six months was \$221,354. Production for the second quarter of the year reached the peak of \$240,684. Grade of ore in recent months had an average of \$14 per ton.

Howey Gold Mines is gradually nearing a danger line. Output in the three months ended June 30 fell to \$250,837 compared with \$312,539 in the preceding quarter. Grade of ore is down to \$1.84 per ton. Operating costs, before write-offs, are \$1.28 per ton—a fine exhibition of operating efficiency.

MacLeod Cockshutt Gold Mines produced \$401,317 during the three months ended June 30. Recovery averaged \$7.70 to the ton. This compares with an output of \$328,251 in the first quarter of the year when ore yielded an average of \$6.79 to the ton.

Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company is operating its mill on the Box property at Goldfields, Athabasca, at 1000 tons per day and with promise of bringing this up to 1500 tons daily. The mill has been operating for nearly a month and is measuring up to full expectations. The scene of this operation is 300 miles from the end of the railway at Waterways. Freight is handled over a water route which is free of ice only from June 15 to Oct. 15. Passengers, mail and express are handled

MODERN, EXPERIENCED BANKING SERVICE... The Outcome of 121 Years' Successful Operation



"My 21st trip to the Old Country... I always carry a Bank of Montreal letter of credit and travellers cheques."

BANK OF MONTREAL
ESTABLISHED 1817

usually by air transportation. Parcel post rates are 30 cents per pound. Passenger fares from Edmonton to Goldfields are \$70—with a return rate of \$126. The little mining town is growing steadily and is expected to be a boon to further prospecting in that far northern area. Business lots in the little mining town are quoted at around \$10 per foot, with frontage in residential areas available at \$5 per foot.

Kenricia Gold Mines near Kenora is operating its new mill at very close to designed capacity of 100 tons daily, and the plant is giving extremely high satisfaction. Output of over \$40,000 per month is expected from this scale of operations.

Base metals continue to attract wide interest in mining and financial circles. The sharp upswing in demand for copper, the rise of \$1 per ton for pig iron, the growing demand for zinc and lead, all combine to create a favorable outlook for the base metal mining industry. Unfilled cop-

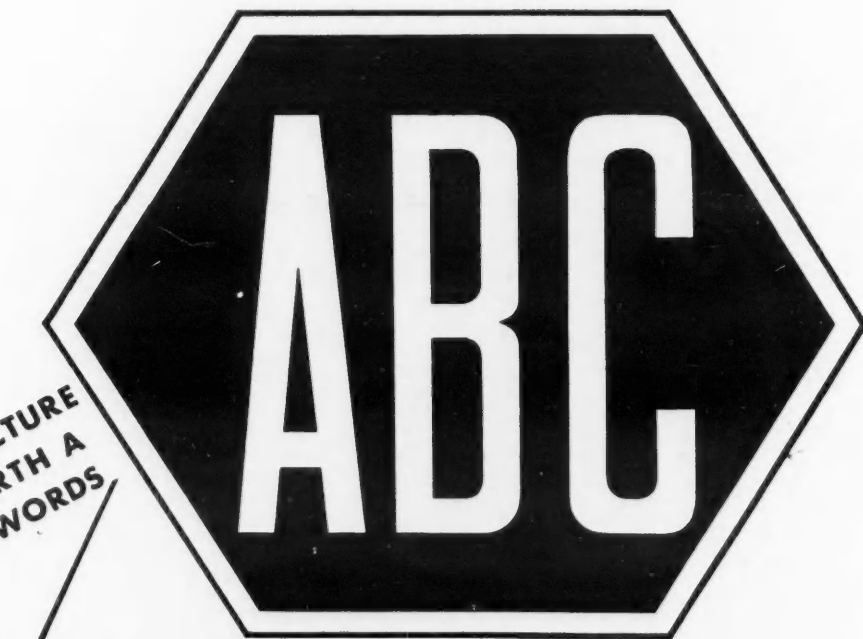
per orders for the American producers are now more than double those obtaining just three months ago.

McIntyre-Porcupine Mines will pay its regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share on Sept. 1st. Based upon the recent change in plans to pay bonuses out of current earnings without impairing the company's strong financial position, the outlook points toward a bonus of \$1 per share with the regular disbursement of 50 cents payable Dec. 1st.

Hollinger Con. Gold Mines had a profit of \$2,522,381 on operations in the first half of 1939, amounting to 51.87 cents per share as compared with a profit of \$2,788,252 or 56.67 per share in the first half of 1938.

Chesterville Larder Lake has attained regular operations at an average of 500 tons per day. Ore reserves are estimated to carry close to \$6 per ton in gold, and this average has now been closely approached in milling operations.

THIS IS THE PICTURE
THAT IS WORTH A
THOUSAND WORDS



to BUYERS OF
ADVERTISING SPACE

IF you buy advertising space today, you have one tremendous advantage over advertisers of twenty-five years ago.

Before 1914, men would have given an eye-tooth for the vital information on circulation which you can have for the asking—in A.B.C. reports. These reports give complete, authoritative facts to guide your buying and to make your advertising more effective.

A.B.C. reports reveal and analyze NET PAID CIRCULATION—the true measure of advertising value. A.B.C. reports answer these three vital questions about circulation: how much is there? where is it? how was it obtained? The answers give verified information on quantity, and an important index on quality of circulation.

Don't fail to make use of this great advantage. Before you buy space in this or any other publication, get the A.B.C. report. Study it. Determine how the circulation meets your requirements. Then buy with the knowledge that you are buying wisely and effectively.

Our circulation is fully audited in our latest A.B.C. report. We are proud of this report and will be glad to give you a copy.

SATURDAY NIGHT An A. B. C. Publication

This paper has long been an A.B.C. member because we believe in selling known value. Canadian publishers helped establish the A.B.C. in 1914.

A.B.C. = Audit Bureau of Circulations = FACTS as a yardstick of advertising value

SATURDAY NIGHT

PEOPLE

TRAVEL

FASHION

HOMES

THE ARTS

TORONTO, CANADA, JULY 29, 1939

Envious Eyes Cast Upon Rumania's Natural Wealth

BY J. ALLAN CASH

RUMANIA, so much in the news of late, is probably the richest country in Europe, for raw materials. With a population of over 19 million, and an area half as large again as Great Britain, she comes seventh in size among European countries. Her plains are extremely fertile, yielding a large surplus of food-stuffs for export. Her forests hold immense reserves of lumber. There is coal, copper, pyrites, magnesite and other minerals, but doubtless the most important is oil.

In spite of recent reports to the effect that Rumania's oil is nearly exhausted, it can be stated authoritatively that the oil lands are largely untapped, and no one knows how large the resources are, for they have never been fully surveyed. Most of the oil industry is in the hands of American and British interests but the State retains a good hold on it, extracting rich booty in royalties. Unfortunately, in their desire not to lose control, the State imposes restrictions which have the effect of discouraging wide-spread expansion. The new treaty with Germany may change this situation radically, and the Rumanian oil industry, now on the decline, may soon begin to expand considerably.

FOR the most part Rumania is a primitive peasant-farming country. Greatly enlarged after the last great war, it now includes lands formerly owned by Hungary, Russia and Bulgaria. Bessarabia, the strip of land along the Soviet frontier, is strictly Russian, part of the Ukraine. The peasants all speak Ukrainian and retain their own customs. This section of Rumania, a rich grain growing land, was stolen from Russia after the war, while the Russians were busy with their revolution. It created a tense situation between the

THE PICTURES

TOP LEFT: A river bed near Bucharest. MIDDLE LEFT: Rumanian oil wells in the foothills of the Carpathians. LOWER LEFT: Bukovina peasants. TOP RIGHT: Bessarabian peasant, of Russian origin. MIDDLE RIGHT: Upper, Braila boulevard, Bucharest, one of the main streets, built up within the last ten years or so. LOWER, Two Bulgarians and a Turk winnowing grain by the age-old method in the Dobrudja. LOWER RIGHT: Left, Transylvanian Market; Right, Rumanian oil refinery at Campina, up-to-date and thoroughly modern in every way.

—Photographs by J. Allan Cash.

two countries for some years but of late relations have improved considerably and may now be said to be quite good.

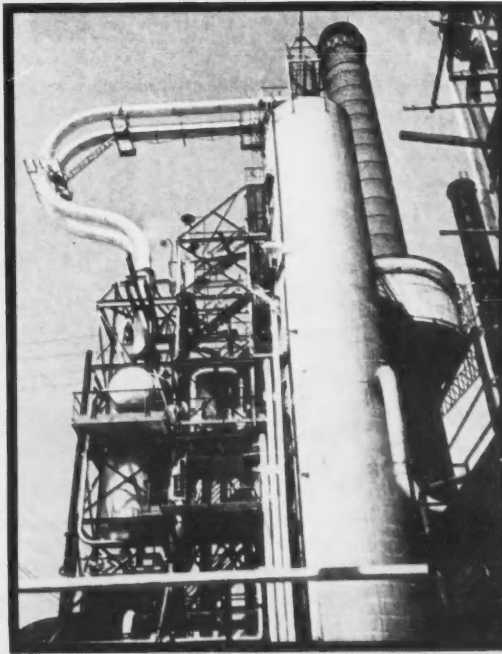
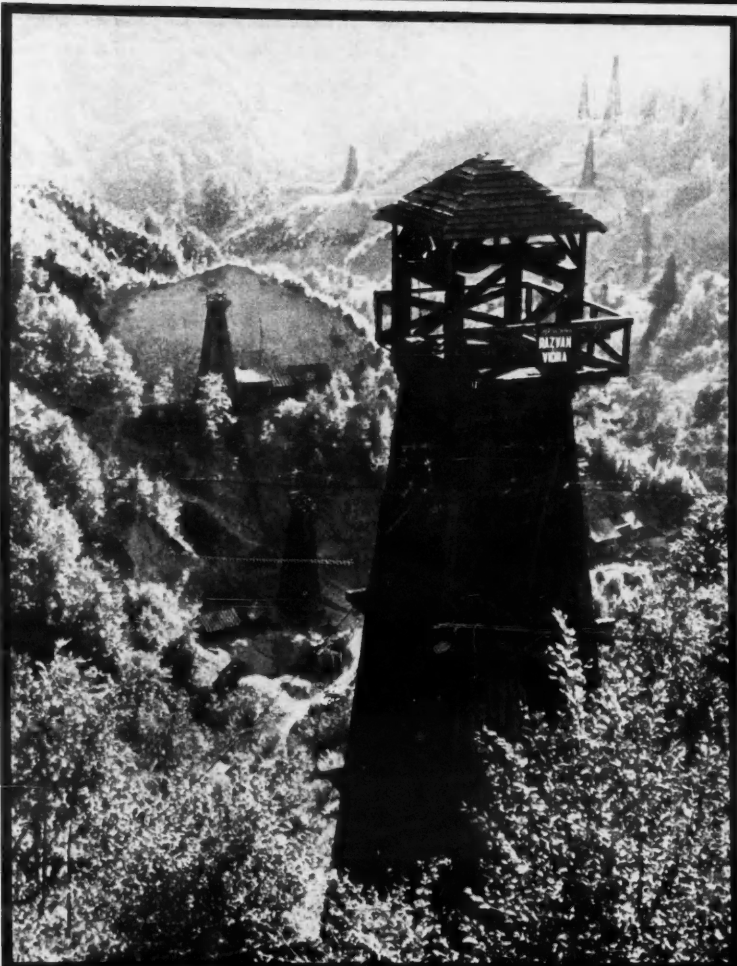
The Dobrudja, the part of Rumania south of the Danube, was formerly part of Bulgaria. It is largely populated by Bulgarians today and was the part of the country which formerly yielded a surplus of grain for export. Today Bulgaria produces only enough grain for her own use, and in every Bulgarian heart there burns the strongest desire to regain possession of the Dobrudja.

TRANSYLVANIA, the huge section of land to the west of the Carpathians that lies within the Rumanian boundaries, was the bait with which Rumania was lured into the war on the side of the Allies. In this rich and beautiful part of the country are people of several different nationalities, among them 800,000 Germans, in pockets scattered over the whole country. Originally they settled there two or three hundred years ago, but they have retained many of their native characteristics, and Herr Hitler is likely, one of these days, to use them as a pretext for further expansion south-eastwards.

Transylvania was taken from Hungary and this remains an exceedingly sore point to this day. In fact it is difficult to see how Hungary and Rumania can ever agree amicably until some readjustment of the frontier is arranged. Hungary is much more likely to ally herself with Germany in the hope of regaining Transylvania than helping to form a block of countries round Germany to resist further aggression. But no frontiers can satisfy all nationalistic demands for the Rumanians, Hungarians, Germans and others are too intermixed ever to be separated by lines on a map.

THE northern part of Rumania proper—the Bukovina district—is largely mountainous, and is where most of the timber industry is situated. It is beautiful country, much of it very isolated. In a recent trip my English car created a great sensation wherever I stopped. Peasants would gather round in amazement, asking what the "G.B." meant on the back. When I said "Anglia" they were greatly impressed, that is, all except those who appeared never to have heard of Great Britain. None could understand how an English car could

(Continued on Page 20)



MUSICAL EVENTS

Kindler Kindles Promenade Audience

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

VOCIFEROUS expressions of enthusiasm which have marked the present series of the Promenade Symphony Orchestra at Varsity Arena again greeted the first of two guest appearances by Dr. Hans Kindler, conductor of the National Symphony Orchestra, Washington, last week. As 'cellist and conductor Dr. Kindler is so well known to Canadian audiences that, in Toronto especially, listeners regard him almost as one of their own. His expansive and genial presence, personal intensity, and enthusiastic all-round musicianship give interest and color to all his programs.

Last week his program was in part devoted to Russian composers, whose virile and iridescent qualities appeal profoundly to his sympathies and temperament. The major incident was the "Introduction, Coronation Scene, and Love Music" from Modeste Moussorgsky's greatest work, "Boris Godounov." It is Russian music in the fullest sense of the word, oriental in the richness of its tonal pigments, alive with unique harmonic effects, and infused with fresh and haunting melodic themes. There is no echo of other composers in Moussorgsky's music, a singular circumstance because many of the greatest composers reveal "influences." The "Boris" excerpt though dramatic and grandiose in purpose is never for a moment turgid; and Dr. Kindler's interpretation was profoundly poetic and fervent. He won a most gratifying response from every section of his orchestra. The famous and strenuous plucked passage for 'cellos was especially well-rendered, and in another passage the violas were almost as sonorous as 'cellos. In commemoration of the Moussorgsky centenary, another of his works, the exquisitely lyrical and haunting "Chant Russe," was beautifully rendered.

Another Russia number of earlier origin was the familiar Overture "Russian and Ludmila" by Mikail Ivanovitch Glinka, a Russian nobleman who used national airs according to the modes of Western Europe. It is interesting to note that Glinka was a pupil of John Field, an English pianist who spent the latter years of his life in Moscow, and invented the musical form known as the Nocturne, immortalized by Chopin.

Dr. Kindler also placed listeners in his debt by reviving Felix Mottl's Suite based on airs from various operas by Gluck. It is one of the choicest of the repertoire of the orchestra. Incidentally the first flautist of the orchestra, Mr. Bradfield, distinguished himself in the enchanting passages for that instrument.

The soloist was the widely-known pianist, Viggo Kihl. A profound student of Beethoven, he chose for the occasion the composer's immortal Concerto, No. 4 in G major. It was originally played in 1808 by Beethoven himself, and it is said that the most appealing of its early interpreters was Mendelssohn. Mr. Kihl's phrasing was glowing and his touch was caressing but firm, and the crystalline quality of his rendering of ornamental passages was impressive. It was a thoughtful and poetic interpretation, and the pianist's intimate co-operation with orchestra was especially appealing. Extra numbers were of course demanded and among them Mr. Kihl gave a crisp and captivating interpretation of an Etude by Dohnanyi.

Music of the Dials

The guest conductor of Les Concerts Symphoniques de Montreal last week was a brilliant young Florentine Massimo Freccia. He is a pupil in conducting of the famous Vienna maestro, Fritz Schalk, and was formerly conductor of the Budapest Symphony Orchestra, which he directed on a tour of Europe in 1933. He has also served as an operatic conductor at La Scala, Milan, and has appeared as guest with many European Orchestras. Last summer he conducted the New York Philharmonic Orchestra in several concerts at the Lewisohn Stadium, New York. He is a brilliant-

ly expressive interpreter, and the chief feature was a delightful performance of Beethoven's joyous Seventh Symphony. Numbers by Weber, Wagner and Johann Strauss were also included. The concerts are now broadcast in the United States by the Columbia System.

The Montreal Opera Guild, directed by Victor Brault, is appealing for civic assistance in connection with its series of summer productions at Le Chalet, Mount Royal. Very large audiences were present at two performances of "Carmen" recently, but despite public support receipts did not balance expenses, and without aid a very notable series of unacknowledged works may have to be abandoned. In making its appeal the Opera Guild is not in the position of a merely experimental organization. In the past two years Mr. Brault has directed eighteen productions, including rarely heard works like Debussy's "L'Enfant Prodigue" and "The Martyrdom of St. Sebastian," Gluck's "Orpheus," Honegger's "King David" and Mozart's "Figaro." At present Mr. Brault is using the chorus of the Guild in a notably good broadcast, "Song of the World," heard on the national network on Wednesday nights.

Arthur Benjamin, the noted London composer and pianist who has served as adjudicator at many Canadian competition festivals, recently broadcast a half-hour program from Vancouver, where he is spending the summer. He played works by modern British composers including his own. He is an active composer in many fields, and many Canadians have heard his music, for he happens to have composed the scores of the popular motion pictures "The Scarlet Pimpernel" and "Wings of the Morning."

Conservatory Notes

The last of the Tuesday matinee concerts in connection with the Toronto Conservatory Summer School was a Bach Recital by Elie Spivak, violinist and Leo Barkin, pianist. Mr. Spivak is a most admirable and scholarly violinist, with a warm emotional tone, and Mr. Barkin combines intellectual distinction with a gracious touch and fine technical equipment. Together they played the Sonata in E minor in eight short movements, embracing several of the more poignant antique dance forms. Mr. Spivak alone, and the recital concluded with the Concerto in A minor, in which the interpreters combined elegance with emotional appeal.

Evidence of the continent-wide scope of attendance at the Toronto Conservatory Summer School was provided at a recital the other day by four young pianists who have been pursuing postgraduate studies with Madame Hedwig Rosenthal, wife and associate of the great pianist, Moriz Rosenthal. They hailed from Florida, Oregon, New York State, and Western Ontario. Frances Shelton of Dania, Florida, played with skill and authority a traditional group of virtuoso numbers including the Bach-Tausig Fugue in D minor. Donis Thies of London, Ont. revealed brilliance and rhythmic elan in the Liszt Hungarian Fantasy. Elly Kassman of White Plains, N.Y., gave a finished and sympathetic rendering of the Liszt Concerto in E flat; and Mary Bamberg of Portland, Oregon, revealed unusual technical power and intellectual grasp in Brahms' supremely difficult Concerto in B flat major. In the two latter numbers the orchestral part was magnificently rendered on a second piano by Madame Rosenthal herself.

Dr. Healey Willan is at present at Vancouver conducting a course in Musical Appreciation at the University. In addition to his class discourses he is making four public appearances as lecturer and organist.

Among Musicians

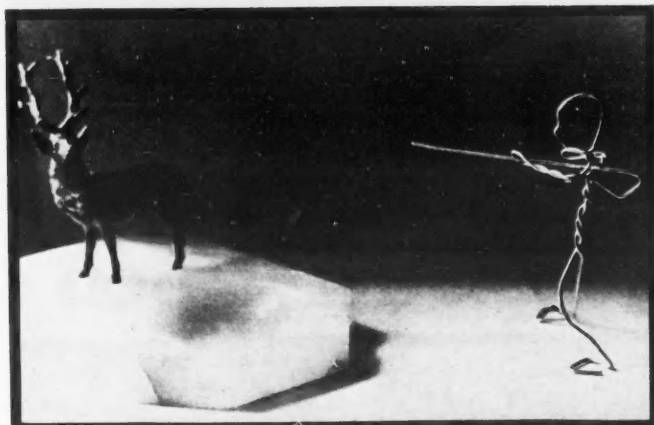
At the conclusion of its recent biennial convention in Saskatoon the Canadian Federation of Music Teachers' Associations elected the following

officers for a two-year term; President, May E. James, Vancouver; 1st Vice-President, Lyell Gustin, Saskatoon; second ditto, Mrs. T. W. Hamilton, Edmonton; third ditto, W. L. Wright, Brandon; Secretary-Treasurer, Maude McGuire, Moose Jaw. Reginald Cox, Victoria, B.C., was re-elected editor of the official organ "The Canadian Music Teacher." At present the Federation embraces only the four Western provinces, but efforts will be made to secure co-operation from associations in Eastern Canada.

Grigori Garbovitzy, noted violinist and conductor of the Calgary Symphony Orchestra, was guest conductor of the Vancouver Symphony Orchestra at its regular Sunday concert in Stanley Park on July 23. He gave a brilliant rendering of many celebrated symphonic works.

Agnes Butcher, a young Hamilton pianist, has been for some time in Budapest, Hungary, as pupil of the famous composer Bela Bartok, also a noted piano instructor. On July 18 she was heard over short wave from Hungary in a broadcast with a noted 'cellist Hubert Lujos. Miss Butcher had a brilliant career at the Toronto Conservatory of Music where she was for some time a pupil of Viggo Kihl. In 1937 she captured the gold medal for pianism and general attainments, and the \$500 Eaton Scholarship.

During his recent visit to Toronto, the brilliant violinist Misha Piastro, an old friend of Boris Hambourg, visited the Hambourg Conservatory to hear some of the younger instrumentalists. He expressed apprecia-



THE HUNTER. The deer is part of an ash tray and the figure in galvanized wire was executed and photographed by Tom Allan, Toronto.

tion of the talents of Norah Gibson, David Gibson and the Kernerman Trio.

On a recent afternoon the writer had the privilege of listening to a fourteen year old soprano of amazing promise. She is Evelyn Pesan, a native of Toronto and partly of Russian descent. As a little tot she used to sing on children's radio programs and in various popular entertainments. She was recently "discovered" by Leo Silvera, a noted Italian singer expert, now resident in San Francisco, who is summing in Toronto. Though small for her age her voice is astonishingly mature in quality—a rich, luscious dramatic soprano of the type that Rosa Ponselle's must have been as a girl. It is of even quality through a range of over two octaves, and unusually flexible for a voice of its timbre. Her scale passages are especially warm and appealing. Everyone who has heard little Miss Pesan predicts a notable future for her, but fortunately it is not Mr. Silvera's intention to force her on too fast.

PROMENADE

• SYMPHONY CONCERTS

Reginald Stewart, Conductor

CHARLOTTE BOERNER
Soprano

VARSAITY ARENA THURS., AUG. 3rd
Prices: 25c, 35c; Res. 50c, 80c. Heintzman's and Mooney's daily. Arena Thursdays Only. ERNEST JOHNSON, Manager.

EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT

Informed and entertaining comment on the week's happenings at home and abroad.

Assure
TRIM LAWNS
WITH
Burlington
STEEL
LAWN EDGING

- EASY TO INSTALL
- COSTS LESS THAN CONCRETE CURBS.
- MORE PERMANENT.
- BIG SAVING IN TRIMMING TIME.
- NEAT - EFFECTIVE - ECONOMICAL.
- MADE IN 2" 3" AND 4" WIDTHS.

Consult your Landscape Architect, or write us

BURLINGTON STEEL CO. LIMITED
LAWN EDGING
HAMILTON - ONTARIO



WHEN CANADIAN HOME JOURNAL introduced "Grand Point" Tapestry to its readers, it really started something!

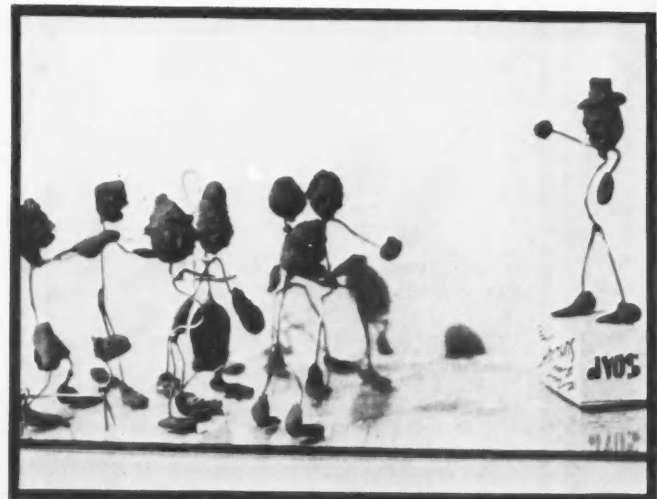
Shown for the first time in Canada, this beautiful needlework creation, which is an exclusive CANADIAN HOME JOURNAL feature, is already the vogue. And "Grand Point" Tapestry is only one example of CANADIAN HOME JOURNAL'S progressiveness as demonstrated through its new regular department—"Needle-Arts."

Instituted as a result of the large number of requests received for knitting, crocheting and fancy work designs, the department is devoted to the fine art of home-sewing, needlework and handicrafts and has proved definitely that women are very

much needlecraft-conscious, despite their keen interest in other activities.

In "Needle-Arts", CANADIAN HOME JOURNAL has again assumed leadership in sensing a trend, and has established itself more strongly as "The Favorite Woman's Magazine" by always giving its readers what they want—FIRST!

"NEEDLE-ARTS" is just another reason why your advertising in CANADIAN HOME JOURNAL is assured a better reception and longer life. Such outstanding features unquestionably develop a keener interest and friendliness among readers which, in turn, is extended to the advertising columns of the publication.



THE POLITICIAN. Figures of galvanized wire and plasticine, modelled and photographed by Tom Allan, Toronto.

THE MAGAZINE
THAT GETS THINGS
DONE!



CANADIAN
HOME JOURNAL

The Favorite Woman's Magazine in over
250,000 Canadian Homes

73 RICHMOND ST. WEST, TORONTO, CANADA
Branches: Montreal - New York

FILM PARADE

Ladies - - On the Screen and Off

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

FIFTY-FIVE per cent of American women are spoiled declares Elizabeth Hawes, noted American designer and commentator. Miss Hawes takes her figures from a poll conducted by the LADIES' HOME JOURNAL; and according to her findings a little more than half the women in the United States are idle, unhappy, selfish, mercenary and pretty silly.

The LADIES' HOME JOURNAL is of course sympathetic towards the ladies, and especially towards the ladies who live in splendid idleness at home. If Miss Hawes were to take her estimates from the movies she would be compelled—even allowing for the exaggerations of the screen—to raise her figures to seventy-five or eighty per cent.

The people who make the movies are for the most part men. And the screen gives them a chance to express the fixed and angry misogyny they would never dare to reveal at home. They dress their screen women up wonderfully of course with fox capes, gowns by Adrian, worldly impossible hair-dos and silly hats. And then they turn round maliciously and make them even worldlier and more impossible than their hair-dos, even sillier than their hats.

Matrons, A and B

Type A, the foolish middle-aged matron has long been a screen-convention. Alice Brady, Mary Boland and Billy Burke have made her familiar to millions. She is garrulous, frantic, insane and of course frightfully extravagant. And while she's just a comedy-figure on the screen, the men who created her—and the men in the audience who laugh at her—know very well that they would fly screaming if they had to live with her twenty-

all smiles and compliance; then she wires right away for her boy-friend to meet her in the next town. When she asks the handsome ranch overseer (Robert Young) for a light for her cigarette she does it with the elaborate mystery of Potiphar's Wife making a proposition. And when the overseer plays Joseph she turns round and accuses him of her husband's murder. (He wasn't murdered. It was her heartlessness that drove him to suicide.)

There's another matron, Type D, that the boys love to take to pieces—the Unhappy Wife. She turns up as Virginia Bruce in "Stronger Than Desire." We see her against a Cedric Gibbons breakfast room background, dressed up in a white mousseline hostess-gown, and she is saying that she has everything—a loving husband, plenty of money, a darling little child. Everything; but she isn't happy. So when her husband gets involved with a naughty unscrupulous client (Type C) the wife, just to pay him back, gets involved with a fascinating male gold-digger. Then, when the play-boy is murdered, the husband (Walter Pidgeon) has to get her acquitted.

She didn't commit the murder of course; she just tried to. The play-boy's wife (Ann Dvorak) really did it. But Miss Dvorak gets jury-acquitted and Miss Bruce gets a trip to Europe. For something still lingers in the male heart even in Hollywood—some residual gallantry or maybe some incorrigible romanticism—that makes it impossible for the boys to give the ladies what is finally coming to them. (Even Frieda Inescourt gets off, just as the natives are about to make a human sacrifice of her.)

The Not Impossible She

It is this invincible romanticism that makes the boys turn round occasionally and invent the Perfect Heroine, the Not Impossible She of their own imaginations. She is loyal, companionable, broadminded and gay. The boys can take her along with them anywhere—she is equally satisfactory on a fishing trip or on a week-end bender. She is Myrna Loy in "The Thin Man," or, currently, she is Ann Sothern in "Maisie."

Maisie's clothes are all lower-price-basement stuff—when they haven't been fished out of an old theatrical trunk—and it doesn't bother Maisie a bit. Maisie pays her way, even if she has to take the hard strip-tease route to do it. Maisie is a fine loyal little trouser. When she is bullied and misunderstood and thrown out on her ear Maisie doesn't cry. She makes a rueful crack about the toughness of Fate and goes off to get herself a job. The independent girl. Maisie is the girl who makes all the girls in the audience ashamed of themselves.

I don't quite believe in Maisie, though she was very persuasively and amusingly acted by Ann Sothern. And I don't entirely believe in Types A, B, C and D. On the whole Miss Hawes seems to have got closer to the mean average of feminine behavior than Hollywood. And that doesn't mean we have any special reason to congratulate ourselves either.

TRAVELERS

Colonel and Mrs. Hugh Owen and their family, of Montreal, have taken Beausejour Cottage, Ste. Agathe, for the summer months.

Colonel and Mrs. Ponton Armour and Miss Peggy Armour have left Toronto for their summer house at Beaumaris, Muskoka.

Mr. and Mrs. Fane Sewell have left Toronto to spend the summer in Vancouver.



ANN SOTHERN, who is appearing with Robert Young in the new film release, "Maisie".

THE CAMERA

About Color in Industry

BY "JAY"

IN Sydney, N.S., we were fortunate in enjoying just at the time when we needed it most, almost perfect photographic weather. We visited the Dominion Iron and Steel Company's tremendous plant, the largest in the British Empire, to take a few sequences of colored 16mm. Our host and guide expressed amazement when I told him that I was using colored film in the task of recording an industrial plant such as the D. I. & S. A keen photographer himself, he thought that only subjects displaying at least a half of the spectrum were worth the cost of colored film. I might have had that idea myself had it not been for a series of industrial colored photographs that I saw in a recent issue of *Fortune*. These pictures taught me that there is a certain amount of color in everything, and when expressed through the medium of Kodachrome or any other color emulsion, it is seen with a vividness which for some reason seems to escape the eye. I am reminded of one or two slides that I have depicting scenes in Montreal Harbour. When I took them, I felt that I was perhaps wasting my colored film, but the amazement expressed by the many audiences to whom I have shown them belied any doubts that I might have had at the time that I took them.

Photographing Flowers

On our tour through the northern part of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, we have been impressed with the many varieties and beauties of the wild flowers and this week I am going to suggest a few hints on how to get the best in photographing flowers.

Flowers are beautiful and will make, if properly taken, beautiful pictures. I would not say that they represent an easy subject, as there are certain difficulties which the photographer is bound to run up against.

If such pictures are to be more than a mere record, composition is the first consideration. And this must be arranged so that we will get first a good reproduction of the flower showing the various points peculiar to its particular kind and variety and secondly, a pleasing picture. In this I might suggest the introduction of a little adjacent foliage or perhaps a rock or a fern to lend balance and contrast, although as I have said on other photographic subjects, care must be taken not to include too much irrelevant detail. Another difficulty is light.

First, one must carefully study its direction; with the sun overhead or immediately behind the camera, the picture is bound to be flat. But with the sun against the camera the flowers are bound to stand out and give an impression of a third dimension. And in addition to this, the light which will now be shining through the petals, will add a very live and delicate effect to the picture. It will be found necessary here to use a light shade on the lens and also to shield the camera with the shadow of the body.

In almost every instance a filter will be necessary in order to obtain correct monochromatic rendering of the various colors. The color of the filter can only be determined by the predominant color of the subject.

The last difficulty is focusing. A camera equipped with a built-in rangefinder will take care of this providing a little forethought is given to the depth of focus. In photographing a flower border, I would suggest focusing on to one-third of the border's depth and then closing down to a stop small enough or consistent with the

entire depth of the border. When focusing through a ground-glass, it is best to follow the same procedure with the lens wide open and then closing down to the point where a sharp over-all negative is seen. This brings another difficulty, namely, movement of the subject. Should the exposure be less than a fiftieth part of a second, it might be found necessary to wait a considerable time until the wind has ceased to sway the flowers.

In development of the negative, I personally prefer a soft developer; one that will give a full range of tones without building up excessive contrasts. A well-exposed and well-developed flower negative is one which, when held a few inches from a newspaper headline, will allow you to read through it.

Sydney Camera Club

On Monday the 17th of July I had the pleasure of speaking to members of the Sydney Camera Club and their friends. I wonder why it is that camera clubs prefer to hide their existence. I had been in Sydney three days before I knew that a club existed, even though I had asked several prominent people the question. It was only by accident that I met the president and he told me of the club's existence just as an afterthought.

A camera club should be an organization vital to the cultural life of the community in which it exists, and as such it should make itself known within that community, and I am quite sure if it would follow this advice, its membership would be much larger than some of those which I have come in contact with since coming to the Maritimes. Everyone who owns a camera and desires to get from that camera the best that it can produce would join a camera club if he knew its value to him. Club meetings which are held for educational and social purposes cannot fail but to inspire their members. Exhibitions of members' pictures are another source of inspiration, and when judged worthy of hanging by an outside authority, the full privileges of being a member of the club are best appreciated. If the above is true, and I know that it is, then surely a small club is not doing its best for the community in which it exists if it does not make known the fact that it is there for the development of a keener appreciation for art and all that art implies. These words are specially directed to the members of the Sydney Camera Club and of other camera clubs hiding their light under a bushel.

Filters Again

But to get back to the night of the 17th. After showing my colored and black-and-white films, we had a round-table discussion which was enthusiastically followed by the friends of the members. The old question of filters came up, and I learned for the first time how necessary a filter is when photographing marine subjects. White sails, blue water and a blue sky, when rendered in their monochromatic values, are too low in contrast unless a suitable filter is used. And I do not think that the so-called sky filter is of any use when photographing at the seaside. This subject was very fully discussed, and the conclusions drawn were: a medium yellow filter used in conjunction with normal speed panchromatic film produced the best negative.

Cheerio and good pictures.

PERPETUAL FRAGRANCE

Blue Grass

BY ELIZABETH ARDEN

• Blue Grass is a fragrance that never palls—never loses its first surprising sweetness. It is always delightful because it is at once so fresh and so elusive. Walk in a cloud of Blue Grass wherever you go!

Blue Grass Perfume (also Night and Day Perfume) now costs less in Canada than in United States.

New price \$1.10 to \$29.25

Sold At Smartest Shops In Every Town

Elizabeth Arden

Salons: Simpson's—Toronto and Montreal
NEW YORK LONDON PARIS TORONTO



WALTER PIDGEON, who plays opposite Virginia Bruce in "Stronger Than Desire".

four hours in the same house.

The foolish matron is at least amiable. When the boys really go to town it is on the subject of the cold, ruthless scheming matron (Type B) who thinks constantly and passionately in terms of hard cash. She is the lady played by Miss Frieda Inescourt in "Tarzan Finds a Son." She lies awake nights under her mosquito netting in the tropics planning ways of gypping innocent little children of their inheritance. She shows nothing more than a cold relief when her great-uncle-in-law is shot down in cold blood. Serves him right, the old nuisance, with his stuffy notions about primogeniture! Type B is just as awful as the boys can make her.

Or she is Type C, and is represented by Miss Ruth Hussey in "Maisie." When her rich, infatuated husband carries her off to his ranch to get her away from her boy-friend, she is



VIRGINIA BRUCE, currently featured with Walter Pidgeon in "Stronger Than Desire".



"And you promise never to let me down?"

"Till the sands of the desert and my last Sweet Cap grow cold!"

SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES

"The purest form in which tobacco can be smoked."

ENJOY YOUR HOME More

Ask your plumber for
WALLACEBURG
SHOWERS AND FAUCETS
WALLACEBURG BRASS LIMITED — WALLACEBURG, ONTARIO

BRITAIN'S Keenest Minds

Know the reflections of keen British minds on current activities in art, letters, politics and sports. Enjoy their stimulating contributions to the Sunday Times.

- ★ Anthony Eden
- ★ Lady Tweedsmuir
- ★ Sir Charles Petrie
- ★ Desmond McCarthy
- ★ James Agate
- ★ Eric Newton

Britain is the clearing house for world news. Correspondents of the Sunday Times keep you intimately informed; interpreting, clarifying and forecasting international activities.

Sunday Times

THE VOICE OF BRITAIN

Send your subscription to Sunday Times, 159 Bay Street, Toronto. (3 months \$9.00, 6 months \$18.50, 12 months \$37.00).



Trafalgar School for Girls

RESIDENTIAL AND DAY SCHOOL
(Affiliated with McGill University)
MONTREAL, CANADA

Junior and Senior School Candidates prepared for University Matriculation.
Situations on the slope of Mount Royal. Ten minutes walk from famous skiing runs, skating rink, tennis courts, model gymnasium, skating, all supervised by highly qualified instructors. Particular attention paid to the sporting and artistic development of pupils.
LANGUAGES MUSIC GYMNASTICS SCIENCE ART GAMES
Principal: Miss J. L. Cumming, L.L.B., ST. ANDREWS, SCOTLAND
Vice-Principal: Miss Ellen K. Bryan, M.A., Trinity College, DUBLIN
For Prospectus and Application Forms, apply to:
TRAFALGAR SCHOOL 3495 SIMPSON STREET, MONTREAL

ROYAL VICTORIA COLLEGE

(FOUNDED AND ENDOWED BY THE LATE RT. HON. BARON STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL) MCGILL UNIVERSITY MONTREAL
Applications should be made early. For all information THE WARDEN
Recently enlarged fireproof building, thoroughly modern equipment. For women students, resident and non-resident. A limited number of Scholarships and Bursaries.

RIDLEY COLLEGE

ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO

Canadian Residential School for Boys — Founded 1889

Fiftieth Anniversary

Courses leading to Pass and Honour Matriculation, and R.M.C.
A special course for boys entering business life.
Small classes ensure individual attention.

LOWER SCHOOL for boys 8 to 14 UPPER SCHOOL for boys 14 to 18
Beautiful Memorial Chapel.
Gymnasium, swimming pool, covered rink and spacious grounds offer unusual facilities for splendid physical development.

SCHOOL RE-OPENS TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12th.

Full prospectus and information regarding Entrance Scholarships Bursaries and Leonard Awards sent on request.

H. C. GRIFFITH, M.A., LL.D., Headmaster

TRINITY COLLEGE

Separate Senior and Junior Schools

FOUNDED 1865

Tradition and Progress

SCHOOL

PORT HOPE, ONTARIO

A BOARDING SCHOOL IN THE COUNTRY FOR BOYS

During the past five years boys from the school have won twenty-two university scholarships.

For full information please write to: PHILIP A. C. KETCHUM, M.A., B.Ed., HEADMASTER

Michaelmas Term begins on September 12th



Alma College

FOUNDED 1877
ST. THOMAS, ONTARIO

Delightful location; Extensive grounds; well appointed buildings with Automatic sprinkler Protection; Gymnasium; Swimming Pool; Tennis Courts; Riding; Golf; Skating; and other sports. Courses include High School to Junior and Senior Matriculation, Public School, Music, Secretarial, Home Economics, Art, Dramatics, Interior Decoration and Handicrafts. Affiliated with University of Western Ontario in Arts and Home Economics.

Principal: Rev. P. S. Dobson, M.A., D.D.

A RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

THE MARGARET EATON SCHOOL

FLORENCE A. SOMERS, M.A., Director

Normal Course in Physical Education

AUTUMN TERM BEGINS SEPTEMBER 2nd AT CAMP TANAMAKOON
For further information, ADDRESS THE SECRETARY, 415 YONGE ST., TORONTO

Meisterschaft College

Established 1889

An academic and commercial College which provides for young people a thorough training either for Business or University. . . The only school in Canada to offer thoroughly individualized courses with enrolments limited to eight students per teacher. . . This personal instruction saves the pupil's time, and gives free scope for individual initiative. . . Excellent opportunities for proficient students competing for scholarships. . . For full particulars write to the Registrar.

PRINCIPAL—R. G. MCCONOCHE, M.A., D.Pd.

2 ST. CLAIR AVE. EAST - - - TORONTO, ONTARIO

THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY HAROLD F. SUTTON

History Day by Day

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

"The Struggle for Peace," by the Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain. Thomas Allen. \$3.

"Step by Step, 1936-1939," by the Rt. Hon. Winston S. Churchill. Nelson. \$3.75.

MANY years ago, an eminent statesman, Lord Salisbury, wrote to the effect that public men should in matters of policy never overlook the fact that we live amid an ever-changing scene. If in the 19th century permanent policies were hazardous they are today radically impossible especially in foreign affairs. If anyone doubts this fact, he has but to read the two volumes under review, from the pens of two world-famous statesmen.

That of Mr. Chamberlain deals with world events during the past two years; Mr. Churchill's with the same subject, during the past three. Neither is infallible, but no men in the world have a fuller knowledge of the subjects they talk about. One book is that of an Insider Looking Out; the other that of an Outsider Looking In. The Insider, by virtue of his responsibilities as Prime Minister of Great Britain, cannot say all that he would perhaps like to say. The Outsider, has more liberty to speak from the fullness of his mind and information; but Mr. Churchill having on many occasions enjoyed ministerial responsibilities that may presently be restored to him, is also discreet. Both go as far in the direction of candor as the traditions of British statesmen will permit; but neither is reckless enough to express his private opinion of Herr Hitler. What both have to tell us is a most important contribution of contemporary history,—which changes almost from day to day.

Chamberlain's Apologia

Mr. Chamberlain's book consists of reprints of speeches beginning May 31st, 1937 (just after he had accepted the Prime Ministership) and ending with one of April 3rd last. The latter is profoundly important, because it deals with a radical departure from the established traditions of British foreign policy, viz. engagement in definite commitments to aid by military force European nations threatened with aggression. The speeches lend themselves well to embodiment in a narrative, because Mr. Chamberlain is never a "sophisticated rhetorician;" and a master of lucid, brief, direct utterance. They are linked up by interlocutory explanations, short for the most part, though that which deals with Munich is lengthy and carefully documented. The volume may be regarded as the apologia of a man who began two years ago with the idea that permanent peace was necessary to the well-being of mankind and that it could be won by deliberately promoting good relations with the totalitarian states. That is what "appeasement" meant.

Mr. Chamberlain describes himself as "A man of peace to the depths of my soul" to whom war "is not only the cruellest but the most senseless method of settling international disputes." This conviction seems to have been his guide in all his earlier dealings with foreign policy. How far he was "fooled" by Hitler at Munich we shall not know in our time probably. Possibly not so greatly as many assume. One notes in these pages a singular coincidence between his return from Munich and the redoubling of efforts to increase armaments. His foresight was justified four months ago by events at Prague, which led to an open reversal of British policy. The interlocutory note on Chamberlain's speech following that event raises the question: How far were the people of Czechoslovakia betrayed by their own leaders after the departure of Benes and Masaryk! Some



CANADA AT WORLD'S FAIR. "March Snows, Quebec," a painting by Marc A. Fortin, in the exhibit of "Contemporary Art of 79 Countries" in the Gallery of Science and Art, Business Systems and Insurance Building, New York World's Fair. The exhibition is sponsored by the International Business Machines Corporation.

of them were undoubtedly tools of Hitler; but it is clear that Hitler overplayed his hand, and changed an historic principle of British policy.

Prophetic Mr. Churchill

Mr. Churchill on May 31st, 1937, seconded the resolution which made Neville Chamberlain leader of the Conservative party, and though his subsequent attitude was critical it was never unfriendly. His book consists of reprints of fortnightly discourses on foreign affairs which he commenced to write in March, 1936, continued until May of this year. They are journalism of the best order because their author's sources of information are widespread, and his literary gifts exceptional. His utterances are not "ex cathedra" as those of a Prime Minister must be, and he can deal more freely with any topic that arises. He is proud to say that he has not felt it necessary to alter a line of the originals. He no doubt feels safe in reprinting minor errors in prophecy, because in major matters he was so remarkably right. The book begins with the warnings he penned in March, 1936, when Herr Hitler repudiated the Treaty of Locarno, and commenced the military occupation of the Rhineland. He then became convinced that Hitler contemplated the domination of Europe, and that his early boast to which little attention had been paid, "When I strike, I will strike like lightning in the dark" was a sincere statement of his intentions. Mr. Churchill never ceased to warn Britain to distrust Hitler, but disclaimed the charge that he was an enemy of Germany. He held, apparently, as strongly as Neville Chamberlain, that good understandings with Germany were essential to the well-being of both countries. But he was sure that Hitler would listen to no arguments that were not amply backed by Force. Month by month he continued the demand for a strengthening of Britain's military power, until last September Chamberlain came to the same conclusion. Ever since he has given him friendly co-operation. In his preface he says: "It is a gratification to me that His Majesty's Government have at length by leisurely progress along their own paths of thought adopted even in detail the policy and theme set forth. I cannot conceal my sorrow that they did not reach these conclusions earlier."

Fictional Findings

BY W. S. MILNE

"Quartet," by Emil Ludwig. Longmans, Green. \$3.00.

"The Open Sky," by L. A. G. Strong. Macmillan. \$2.75.

EVEN THOUGH "Quartet" is by Mr. Ludwig, it is not a biography. It is a novel. It is a novel about a writer, in his middle forties, who, like Ludwig himself, turns out plays and biographies, and goes on American lecture tours whenever he runs short of cash. He has an ideal garden retreat somewhere among the Swiss Alps, near a lake, presided over by a charming and gracious wife, to which and whom he returns when he is tired of the plaudits of his American public. The first third of the book is a duet between Manfred and Helena—note the Byron-Goethe echo—which develops into a quartet with the accidental arrival of a Danish painter, Eric, with his wife and model, Dagmar. The two artists and their wives become close friends, developing a technique of communal living on a high aesthetic plane, although by no means on an ascetic one. It is all a little like that of Thelme, devised by Master Francois long ago, the motto of which, and the sole rule of conduct was "Do What Thou Wilt," an earthly paradise for body and spirit.

The second movement of the quartet ends with a tacit interchange of partners. The third movement deals separately with the two experiments. After a few weeks have passed, they draw together again, and re-exchange partners. Then they go their separate ways, mutually enriched. Manfred and Helena resume occupation of their earthly paradise, and the book closes with a love-duet. The only unpleasant notes are caused by the death during his absence of Manfred's sheep-dog, and the gardener's neglect of the garden while Helena was being idyllic in the mountains. Eric learned to paint a new model, and Manfred has material for a poem or a novel or a drama. It is delicately and sensuously narrated, with a somewhat cloying atmosphere of erotic beauty hanging over everything, like the heavy perfumes of Helena's garden, but it is really the most fantastic nonsense. It is the puritan idea of the artist as a gay irresponsible Sybarite expressed in musical and often moving prose. Its characters take on a certain reality while in their fantastic environment, and as long as one keeps them in that environment, no great harm is done. If you try to put them against the real world, or to apply their odes aesthetic or amorous, to people as you yourself know

them, then, in the words of a writer of respectable antiquity, "It is confusion." If, however, you are content to regard "Quartet" as a sentimental fantasy, you can pass a few hours with it pleasantly enough. Ludwig is an able writer, and doubtless the book will add to his bank account.

Irish Island

"The Open Sky" is a novel about life on a wild Irish island. It is to be an island of escape and healing for David Heron, a doctor and writer who is suffering from a nervous breakdown. The change, the bracing weather, and the simple folk of the place are to restore his soul. The cure does not work out in quite the way that his wife and his doctor had expected, but all ends happily. It is a readable and well-written novel that tells a straightforward story with enough psychological stuff to make the reader feel that he is not being so unfashionable as to enjoy a story for the sake of the story. There is excellent characterization, some unusually fine nature-description, with a grand sense of space to it, and a considerable amount of humor. The writer is remarkably successful in keeping up the suspense to the last, although I am afraid a bit of melodrama has to be called in to do it. Alison's letter is a pretty crude device, but we are already so much in sympathy with David that we are willing to accept anything that will give him a happy outcome.

One element in the plot reminds one rather strongly of that delightful comedy about an artist, "The Late Christopher Bean." In both, an artist, dead before the start of the story, has been living among some remote villagers, and has left behind him some paintings that are scrambled for by collectors after his death. In the play, however, this scramble is the main theme; in the novel it is secondary, for here the painter has left a daughter, Sheila, by the sister of the dour Brosnan brothers who are David's neighbors. Sheila cooks and cleans for the outsider, and comes to play a central part in his cure. This cure, by the way, is not entirely convincing, although the author has succeeded in making us feel that David is a much pleasanter person at the end of the book than he was at the beginning. In other words, we are given a character that grows and develops with the story, and that is rarer in a novel than one might think. Full marks should be given for the priest, and full marks for the sea and the sky, which are well done.

LAKEFIELD PREPARATORY SCHOOL

Lakefield, Ont.

Established 60 years

*A residential school for boys in the Kawartha Lakes district. Healthy country surroundings. Small classes with individual instruction, 8 years of age to Senior Matriculation.

FOR FULL INFORMATION PLEASE WRITE TO THE HEADMASTER

Residential and Day SCHOOL for BOYS

All-round development, educational, physical, moral, cultural. For School Calendar write the Rev. G. Herbert Scarrett, B.A. (Queens), F.R.S.T. (Eng.), Headmaster.

University School

VICTORIA, B.C.

Established 1906

St. Andrew's College

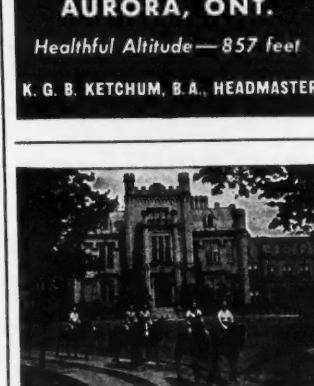
FOUNDED 1899

An exceptional boarding school for boys

AURORA, ONT.

Healthful Altitude—857 feet

K. G. B. KETCHUM, B.A., HEADMASTER



Ontario Ladies' College

WHITBY, ONTARIO

Established 1874

A Residential School for Girls
Beautiful situation in 100 acres of grounds. Complete Modern Education in attractive cultured environment. Public school to Honour Matriculation. Music, Art, Household Science, Secretarial Courses and Dramatics. Swimming Pool and Gymnasium. Resident Mistress of Physical Education. Supervised Winter and Summer Sports. Riding on quiet country roads — Reopens September 12th.
For Calendar apply to Principal, REV. C. R. CARSCALLEN, M.A., D.D.

OVENDEN

BARRIE, ONTARIO

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

RESIDENTIAL PUPILS ONLY

Numbers being restricted, opportunity is given for the fullest development of personality and individual gifts. Preparation for the Universities. Music, Art, Riding (resident Riding Instructors), Handicrafts, Dramatics, Domestic Science, Summer and Winter Sports.
For Prospectus, apply to the Principals.



ALBERT COLLEGE

BALTIMORE

"An Aid to Success"

Co-Educational

GRAMMAR SCHOOL THE MANOR
For Boys and Young Men For Girls and Young Women
Public, Lower, Middle School
Honour Matriculation
Second Year University (Queen's)
Business Administration and Commerce
Music and Dramatic Art
Physical Recreation
Principal and Head Master
Rev. Bert Howard, D.D.

Illustrated prospectus and information regarding Bursaries and Scholarships on request. Early registration recommended.



King's Hall, Compton

Boarding School for Girls

in the Country

Strictly residential. Situated in the Eastern Townships near Sherbrooke. All grades to Senior Matriculation. Individual courses arranged, if desired. Modern languages a Specialty. Special Classes in Music, Art, Dramatics, Sewing, Special Domestic Science Course for those not wishing to matriculate. English and Canadian Staff—all University trained. Resident Gymnasium Mistress—Supervised Summer and Winter Sports—Swimming (Indoor Pool)—Riding. Resident Trained Nurse—Housekeeper—Night Watchman—Home Farm.

Chairman of Board of Governors: The Rt. Rev. The Lord Bishop of Quebec.

Principal

MISS A. E. GILLARD, B.A.

For Prospectus apply to Secretary.

Special Sailing
DIRECT FROM
MONTREAL
SEPT. 1
QUEBEC
SEPT. 3
to Europe
S.S. COLOMBIE

CABIN CLASS \$146 up
THIRD CLASS \$91.50 up

Enjoy a luxury crossing direct from Canada to Havre on S.S. *Colombie*, one of French Line's most modern steamers. Large airy cabins, swimming pool, dancing, movies, excellent cuisine, perfect service.

French Line
375 Bay Street, Toronto
1196 Phillips Place, Montreal

Perfect Setting
FOR A
Grand Vacation

For a pleasure-packed holiday, come and enjoy Beaumaris hospitality. Every facility is here to help you have a memorable vacation, amid an atmosphere of charm and beauty.

18-hole
Golf Course

The sporty, scenic Beaumaris course offers a real challenge to the golf addict. Two first-class enclosed tennis courts.

Dancing
Nightly

to the suave strains of Murray Morton and his 8-piece orchestra... in the cool and spacious Yacht Club Pavilion.

Famed Cuisine

Beaumaris cuisine is known all over America for its excellence. Dinner Dance Saturday nights.

Safe beach and amusements for children. 120 rooms—modern. Just three hours' drive direct to hotel from Toronto. This year come to Beaumaris—the vacation home of discriminating people who appreciate the utmost in comfort, service, quality.

Beaumaris
Muskoka's Resort Hotel of Distinction
BEAUMARIS, LAKE MUSKOKA, ONT.

Rates from \$4.50 up daily, including meals. For booklet, reservations, write, W. H. Brennan, Mgr., or phone—
TORONTO OFFICE: 67 Yonge, WA. 7552

SAINT JOHN'S HOUSE
28 Major St., TORONTO

A Residence for Elderly Women
QUIET — CONGENIAL

Operated by
THE SISTERS OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE

Apply to the Bursar
45 Brunswick Ave. — Midway 5768
TORONTO

BERMUDA
as part of
Your World's Fair Trip

New York Sailings twice weekly
—6-day trips or longer—\$69 and up, depending on hotel selected.

Reservations and literature from
AMERICAN EXPRESS
Ground Floor Canadian Bank of Commerce Bldg., 25 King St. W., Toronto, Ont., Rgtn 5221.
1188 St. Catherine St. W., Montreal, Que.

PORTS OF CALL

Switzerland Has Democratic Alps

BY FRED DOSSENBACH, JR.

ON A MOONLIT August night in 1291 a group of husky, bearded Helvetians met in a tiny meadow off the shore of Lake Lucerne. Each of the quietly determined men carried a crossbow, a quiver of arrows, and on their feet were crude sandals fastened with leather thongs. The men were the elected representatives of the three districts Uri, Schwyz, Unterwalden. In low voice the Helvetians took an oath of fidelity and unity. The three districts became the first cantons of a new country called Schwyz—Switzerland.

Today it is nearly 650 years since Switzerland's independence was declared on the Rütli meadow. The centuries have brought changes. Instead of three, twenty-two cantons now form the world's oldest democracy. No longer are the Alps towering ramparts isolating Switzerland from her neighbors. Electric trains speed over the frontiers to the capitals of Europe, buses crawl up alpine pass roads begun by Caesar's invading legions, fleets of steamers operate on the larger lakes. Tourists come to Switzerland from far corners of the globe, in winter, in summer, in spring and in fall.

Switzerland, with 15,943 square miles, is about as large as the combined areas of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island—certainly a small area to hold so many alps, so many resorts, so many different types of people with their variety of cultures and customs. But not so unusual if you simply think of Switzerland as a vest-pocket United States. Certainly the two forms of government are closely related, and America, too, has totally dissimilar sections.

But where Americans talk English in various accents, New Yorkers, New England twang, Southern drawl—the Swiss go the whole way. They speak entirely different languages, and in assorted dialects. In the central part of Switzerland, up to Basle and around past Lake Constance, German is the written language, with German dialects the spoken tongue.



THE PEACE OF THE ALPS is embodied in this charming picture, taken at eventide in the Kiental, Bernese Oberland, Switzerland.

—Photo F. Hutzli, courtesy Swiss Federal Railroads.

Switzerland's "Home Industries": the wood-carving, embroidery, lace-making, novelties.

Swiss Customs

When you speak of Swiss customs you usually aren't referring to their Continental breakfasts, their weekend skiing tours, their weakness for the movies. Chances are you mean something too quaint, really. And you have a suspicion that most of it is put on for your benefit. The fact of the matter is, though, that the Swiss are typically European in their fondness for tradition, and they enjoy a costume festival every bit as much as you do.

One of the best known festivals is Zurich's yearly Sechseläuten ("ringing at six"), an age-old guild celebration welcoming spring. Long ago the curfew bells of the churches used to toll the end of the working day. When the bells started ringing at six in

to 85% of the railroads, 97% of the population. Great reservoirs, among them the recently completed artificial Grimsel Lake and the Sihl Lake, assure a constant power supply the year round.

Welcome Guests

Switzerland is one of the world's most visited nations. Within her midge frontiers the main chain of the Alps rises above rolling foothills. In the valley are crystal lakes, fertile farmlands, vineyards. Climate varies from the tonic air of mountain resorts to the milk and honey weather of the Mediterranean-like Tessin. And Switzerland knows how to help visitors enjoy themselves. Whether at a luxurious hotel in a cosmopolitan resort, or a village Gasthof, the tourist is treated as a welcome guest.

Summer visitors find sports facilities everywhere. Golf courses, tennis courts, swimming pools. Believe it or not, the Swiss go to such trouble to make you comfortable that Klosters, a mountain resort in the Grisons, has a small steam-heated lake. But then, most swimming pools in the mountain resorts are heated. Everybody enjoys mountain climbing, whether it means conquering a 2-mile-high peak, or merely ambling up a winding footpath. Winter is the other big vacation season. "Downhill Only" is the motto of skiers in Switzerland. Mountain railroads, "ski funis" and lifts take you up to the top of the run, let you spend your time having fun falling down. You can't blame skiers for getting a faraway look in their eyes when you mention Switzerland. No brakes are needed when you skim down the wide open snow slopes above the tree-line.

Perhaps you don't know the first thing about mountaineering or skiing. The Swiss take care of that, too. Mountaineering schools teach you in a short time how to cross glaciers, clamber up sheer rock walls, ascend difficult peaks without breaking your neck. Swiss guides, before they get their official badges, have to pass exhaustive tests. And practically every winter resort has its own Swiss Ski School with licensed instructors teaching stem-turns, telemarks, "christies," etc.

"Fair" Year

Nineteen thirty-nine is Switzerland's "Fair" year. From May to October the Swiss National Exposition will be in full swing in Zurich, Switzerland's largest city. And in New York, Switzerland has two pavilions at the World's Fair.

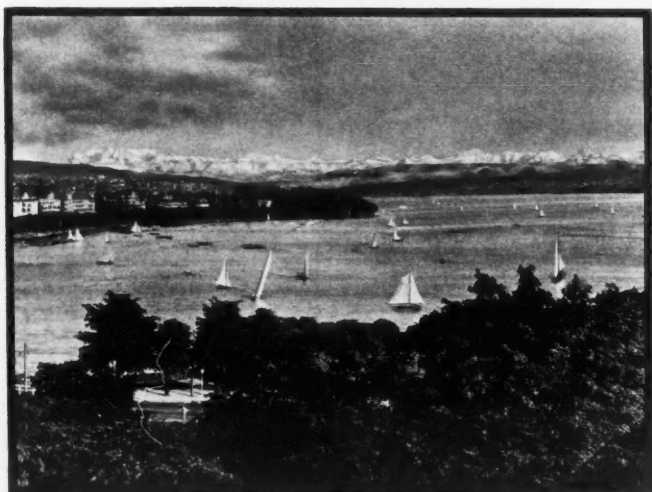
If you can't take an actual vacation in Switzerland, the next best thing is a visit to the Swiss World's

stead of five as in winter, the townsfolk knew spring was on the way. They began celebrating the occasion. And the people of present-day Zurich don't see why they shouldn't keep right on letting old man Winter know each April how glad they are to get rid of him. Down Zurich's tree-lined Bahnhofstrasse roll gaily decorated floats, with guild members and children in bright colored costumes marching toward the lake shore where old "Bogg," effigy of winter, is to be burned at the stake—punctually at six to the jubilant sound of bells.

A more solemn custom is the Lands-gemeinde, which perpetuates the old method of election still existing in a few cantons. In the public square of the canton's capital men of voting age meet, elect their cantonal government by a show of hands. Democracy? The Swiss think it's tops. Particularly since they are notorious gossips. They say there are four million people in Switzerland, and four million political parties. Which isn't far wrong.

Switzerland has plenty of schools to educate its four million political parties: children's schools in healthful mountain resorts, finishing schools along the dreamy water of Lake Geneva, universities in Basle, Berne, Geneva, Lausanne, Fribourg, Neuchâtel and Zurich. So well do the Swiss schools do their job that they are attended by pupils from all parts of the world. Royalty from Siam, youthful maharajahs from India, little queens from Park Avenue study Shakespeare desk to desk. The universities, too, have an international enrollment. At Zurich's Polytechnic Institute engineering courses are offered which are among the most comprehensive anywhere. And, for a reason:

Switzerland's engineers have had the gigantic task of harnessing the country's vast resources of natural water power. No country approaches Switzerland in completeness of electrification. It is a fact of which the Swiss are justly proud. Titan power plants pluck electricity from cascading mountain rivers, supply electricity



BEYOND THE LAKE HARBOR of lovely Zurich, in Switzerland, lies the splendor of the Alps. The Swiss National Exhibition, biggest 1939 Swiss event, is being held in Zurich until October 29.

—Photo L. Beringer, courtesy Swiss Federal Railroads.

In the Tessin, the southern tip jutting into Italy, Italian predominates; in French Switzerland, French. And in that mountainous section of Switzerland tucked near the Ostmark, Romansch is spoken. Only 45,000 Swiss speak Romansch, which is directly descended from the Latin of old Rome. But so hardy is Romansch that it was recently adopted as Switzerland's fourth official language. So now the "No Smoking" signs in railroad cars read: "Nicht rauchen, defense de fumer, e vietato fumari, Scommondau' de Fimmar."

Export to Eat

Switzerland is a highly industrialized country. She has to be. Only 20% of the country is suited to agriculture, so Switzerland must export to eat. By far the greater percentage of her foodstuffs are imported, and to pay her own way, Switzerland sends a surprising variety of industrial exports to the nations of the world, with European countries, the British Empire and the United States her leading customers.

Glance at these figures if you think most Swiss milk cows, make cheese and yodel after every meal. Only 28% of the total workers are engaged in agriculture. Almost half the working population is engaged in industry. 12% in commerce, 5% in transportation, 6% in professions.

The textile industries include silk, embroidery and lace making, wool and cotton spinning and weaving. Hosiery and shoe manufacture hold important places. The chemical, machine, electro-technical and metal industries are highly regarded. And, of course, you know all about Swiss chocolate and Swiss cheese, as well as the superb watches and unique wood-carvings.

Many Swiss homes and occasional chalets high on alpine slopes are two-by-four industrial establishments in themselves. The gnarled farmer, his wife and children work at some craft in their spare moments. A St. Gall Gretchen does some embroidery while she waits for Hans to call. This individual craftsmanship constitutes

GREAT LAKES 5-Day Cruises

as low as
\$40

Thrill to an inland ocean voyage on the smooth waters of the Great Lakes... lovely Georgian Bay, busy St. Mary's River, famous Soo locks. Interesting hours ashore at the Soo, Fort William and Port Arthur. Your ship a staunch Canadian Pacific steamer... deck games... dancing... tasty meals and cool, airy staterooms.

Frequent sailings every week from Port McNicoll and Owen Sound

ALL-EXPENSE CIRCLE CRUISES
5 Carefree Days \$40 5 Thrilling Days \$50
via S.S. "MANITOBA" via S.S. "KEEWATIN" or "ASSINIBOIA"

Reservations and literature from any Canadian Pacific agent

Canadian Pacific

HERE IT IS! THE SUMMER VACATION THAT THRILLS THOUSANDS EVERY YEAR!

Bermuda with Furness

ON THE "MONARCH" or "QUEEN of BERMUDA"

Combining the thrilling Furness voyage... smart British service, tiled pool, Sports Decks, special Cocktail Hour entertainment, Night Club... with a stay at a leading Bermuda hotel with private beach! "Bermuda with Furness" is the ideal vacation!

Arthur Murray dancers.

Sailings from New York twice weekly or oftener during the summer season.

Apply to your TRAVEL AGENT or Furness Bermuda Line, 315 St. Sacramento St., Montreal.

Furness LEADS THE WAY TO BERMUDA

BERMUDA'S NEWEST... MOST MAGNIFICENT HOTEL

THE Castle Harbour

Your Bermuda vacation will be doubly enjoyable in this delightful setting. Flowers, gardens... cool sea breezes. Private South Shore Beach... huge pool... perfect 18-hole golf course... Bermuda's smartest after dark rendezvous. How wise you'll be to choose the Castle Harbour!

AMAZINGLY LOW RATES TO FIT YOUR VACATION BUDGET!

on the Castle Harbour-Bermuda Plan, including room with bath and breakfast, OR \$8 per day up (American Plan, including room with bath and all meals).

on the Castle Harbour-Bermuda Plan, on the American Plan, OR \$8 per day up, (4 DAYS OR LONGER)

(Rates quoted are based on 2 in a room)

For complete information and reservations apply to your own TRAVEL AGENT or Resident Manager, Tuck's Town or Montreal representative, 301 St. Sacramento Street.

ROBERT D. BLACKMAN, General Manager

Fair pavilions. You'll learn a lot about the country. You'll know and understand the people better, too. They're strong roots for the World of Tomorrow. But while it approaches, the Swiss are doing pretty well, thank you, in the world of today.

TRAVELERS

Mrs. Erichsen Brown and Miss Frances Erichsen Brown have left Toronto for their summer house at Go-Home Bay, Miss Gwethalyn Graham is spending July at "Stonybrae," the Halton County log cabin of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Erichsen Brown.

Miss Edith Read of Branksome Hall has left Toronto to spend the summer in Halifax.

Miss Medora Britton and Miss Isabel Lockhart Gordon, of Toronto, have sailed for Bergen, Norway, where they will spend two weeks motoring. Miss Britton will return to London, England.

Sir Richard and Lady Lake of Victoria have left to spend a few months in England with their sons.

Mrs. W. L. Bond and her daughter, Miss Anne Bond, of Montreal, are at their cottage at St. Andrews-by-the-Sea, where they will be joined later in the season by Mr. Justice Bond.



A VISION OF ENCHANTING LOVELINESS is Lucerne, Switzerland. Here the modern and mediaeval are carefully blended and Mount Pilatus towers as a majestic sentinel in the background.

—Photo Franz Schneider, courtesy Swiss Federal Railroads.

THOSE PRESENT

BY BERNICE COFFEY

AMONG those present at the Promenade Symphony Concert in Varsity Arena, Toronto, on Thursday, July 20, when Dr. Hans Kindler appeared as guest-conductor, and Viggo Kihl, as guest-artist, were:

Mr. and Mrs. Sterling Dean, Mr. and Mrs. Dalton Wells, Lady Eaton, Miss Kathleen Duff (St. Catharines), Miss Kathleen Williamson, Mrs. George Dickson, Miss Ethel Gilchrist, Mr. F. A. Moure, Mrs. Wilfrid Campbell, Mr. S. Giber, Dr. Roscoe R. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Boris Hambourg, Moriz and Madam Hedwig Rosenthal, Sir Ernest and Lady MacMillan, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Grant Snell, Mr. Roland Roberts, Mrs. Viggo Kihl, Mr. and Mrs. Viggo Kihl Jr., Mr. Harold Kihl, New York, Dr. Arthur E. Parks, Mrs. John MacKay, Miss Grace Beatty, Mrs. Joseph De Pencier, Miss Kay McCullough (Hamilton), Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sheard, Mrs. Gordon Finch, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Gilmour, Dr. and Mrs. Heinrich Jalowetz, Professor Hugo Burghauer, Mrs. W. R. Johnston, Miss Aileen Larkin, Mr. and Mrs. Rex Battle, Mrs. W. Wood, M. Cesar Borre, Mr. and Mrs. Clement Hambourg.

After the concert Mr. and Mrs. Boris Hambourg entertained at a



DIANA, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Chesterton of Vancouver, photographed at the Banff Springs Hotel, where she and her mother have spent the past few weeks. Mr. Chesterton is superintendent of the Bank of Montreal for British Columbia, and is a relative of the famous "G.K."

small supper party, in honor of Moriz and Madam Hedwig Rosenthal and Dr. Hans Kindler. Among those present were: Sir Ernest and Lady MacMillan, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Gilmour, Dr. and Mrs. Heinrich Jalowetz, Prof. Hugo Burghauer, Mrs. W. R. Johnston, Madam Messer-Morris, Miss Aileen Larkin, Mr. and Mrs. Viggo Kihl, Mr. and Mrs. Viggo Kihl Jr., Mr. Harold Kihl from New York and Dr. Arthur E. Parks.

Garden Party

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia and Mrs. Eric W. Hamber received some 3000 guests when they entertained at their annual garden party at Government House, Victoria, on July 19. Mrs. Hamber had chosen for the occasion a gown of rose beige chiffon, with lace forming the bodice above the floor-length skirt, which was moulded at the hips. Her hat, a slightly deep-toned straw, was wide-brimmed and floral trimmed.

A musical accompaniment for the party was provided by two bands, those

of the 50th B.C. Coast Brigade and the Canadian Scottish.

Among those going from Vancouver to Victoria to attend the garden party were Mrs. John Hendry, Mrs. Geoffrey Macdonell of Sardis, Mrs. Wilson Goode, Mrs. G. F. Strong, Mrs. Austin Taylor, Mrs. George Lindsay, Comtesse Lambert, Mrs. J. H. King, Mrs. J. McLean, Mrs. W. R. Hewitson, Miss Geraldine Cambie, Miss Adele Seymour, Miss Ruby Seymour.

Miss Edith Charleson, Mrs. Lyall Fraser, Mrs. Marjory Wade, Mrs. Wallace Wilson and her aunt, Miss Bryant of London; Mrs. T. A. Have-meyer, Mrs. Mason Rooke, Miss Phyllis Gardiner of Suffolk, Eng., Mrs. Norman Whittall, Miss Nancy Hanning, Mrs. Egerton Hanning, Mrs. Cheshyre Janion, Mrs. G. G. McGeer, Miss Sheila Russell, Mrs. Jean and Miss Jean Matthews, Mrs. Mason Rooke, Miss Gerry Lynch and her mother, Mrs. Arthur Lynch; Mrs. Conway Cartwright and Mrs. Wilkinson Brighthouse.

Countess of Bessborough

The Countess of Bessborough is chairman of the annual Black and White ball, which will be held at Grosvenor House, London, on November 14, in aid of the London Child Guidance Clinic. Lady Rosamond Gibbs and Lady Waddilove are deputy chairmen.

Bermuda Dinner

Mr. and Mrs. J. Gordon Reed, of Montreal, entertained at dinner recently on the Starlight Terrace of the Castle Harbour Hotel, in Bermuda, for Mrs. Walter J. Hausmann of New York, Miss Marion Crawford of Greenwich, Conn., Mr. Pat Purcell and Mr. William Gady, both of Bermuda.

Rifles' Ball

The date for the annual Rifles' Ball has been set for Friday night, October 6, at the Armory of the Victoria Rifles of Canada, Montreal. The ball will aid the regimental charities and the Victoria Rifles Chapter, Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire.

Hungarian Consul Entertains

One of the delightful social events of the summer season in Winnipeg was the garden party given by Dr. Louis Szelle, consul of Hungary, Wednesday, July 19, at his home, 323 Wellington.

Receiving his many guests with Dr. Szelle, was his cousin, Madame E. Panzel, who wore, for the occasion, a lovely empire gown of ivory crepe patterned in jewel tones, with deep circular neckline, short puff sleeves and a full flowing skirt. From long tables centred with lovely bouquets of summer blossoms, a buffet supper was served, with many of the attractive and fascinating dishes of Dr. Szelle's native land featured. A delightful program of music was provided, and following supper the reception rooms of Dr. Szelle's home were arranged for dancing. One of the interesting events of the evening was a showing of colored moving pictures of the visit of Their Majesties, King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, which was given in the garden.

To the Highland Games

The Duchess of Sutherland will accompany her husband to the Highland games of the St. Andrew's Caledonian Society of Vancouver, to be held in Hastings Park on August 5.



HER EXCELLENCY THE LADY TWEEDSMUIR photographed at Government House, Ottawa. On the wall in the background is a painting of Queen Victoria. —Photograph by Karsb, Ottawa.

according to a recent report. The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland have been frequent visitors to Vancouver Island, and were there on their yacht last February. The Duchess has associations with Canada before her marriage. As Lady Eileen Butler, elder daughter of the seventh Earl of Lanesborough, she lived for some time at Ottawa when her father was military secretary to Earl Grey as Governor-General of Canada.

Government House

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, and Miss Margaret MacLaren entertained at luncheon when their guests were representatives of the Girl Guides and the Girl Scouts of America who are taking part in the National Girl Guide Camp on the grounds of Rothesay Collegiate School in Rothesay, N.B.

American Squadron

The Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec and Mrs. E. L. Patenaude, attended by Lieut.-Colonel D. B. Papineau, were present when the Canadian Club and the Women's Canadian Club entertained at luncheon on July 18 at the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, for Rear Admiral A. W. Johnson, of the American Squadron, and Mrs. Johnson. Mr. Edmond Chasse presided and introduced the speaker, Rear Admiral Johnson, who was later thanked by Mrs. Louis Berger.

Among the invited guests were the Hon. Maurice Duplessis, Prime Minister of the Province; Chief Justice and Mrs. Albert Savigny, the members of the Provincial Cabinet and their wives, Mrs. Hubert Prevost, of Montreal; Captain and Mrs. A. F. Farquhar, Judge and Mrs. G. F. Gibsons, Judge and Mrs. Noel Belleau, Judge Wilfrid Laliberte, Captain W. H. Pashley, Officer Commanding the U.S.S. Arkansas, and Mrs. Pashley, Captain R. M. M. Emmett, Officer Commanding the U.S.S. Texas, and Mrs. Emmett, His Worship the Mayor of Quebec and Mrs. Lucien Borne, Brigadier and Mrs. E. J. Renaud, the American Consul, and Mrs. John Randolph, Commander, and Mrs. P. M. Ray, Reverend J. W. Moore, Chaplain, and Mrs. Moore, Lt.-Commander and Mrs. D. L. Nutter, Major P. W. Galley, the American Vice-Consul, Mr. T. E. Burke, Lt.-Commander and Mrs. M. W. Baird, Lt.-Commander and Mrs. G. A. Hollowell, Lt.-Commander and Mrs. H. T. Wray and Lt.-Commander and Mrs. S. P. Vail. Later in the day Mrs. E. L. Patenaude was present at the tea which Mrs. F. W. Clarke gave at her residence "Thornhill," Saint Louis road, for Mrs. A. W. Johnson and the wives of the officers of the American Squadron. Mrs. Walter Clarke and Mrs. William Clarke presided at the tea table, which was centred with garden flowers.

TRAVELERS

Miss Yvonne Bernier, of Edmonton, Alta., is a visitor in Winnipeg where she is spending some weeks the guest of the consul of Italy, Mr. Pietro Calbertaldo and Mrs. Calbertaldo, and of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Francois Deniset.

Mrs. J. Vernon Taverner, of Oxford, England, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Tucker of Winnipeg, at their summer house at Minaki.

Mrs. Malcolm Strong and her little daughter, Marilyn, of Edmonton, Alta., are the guests in Winnipeg of Mrs. Strong's aunt, Mrs. H. McKay, for several weeks.

Mrs. W. H. Malkin has left Vancouver for Cowans Point, where she will spend the summer.

Miss Sheila Price and Miss Fernande Landry, of Quebec, have sailed on the Aurania for England, where they will be guests of Captain and Mrs. Duncan Douglas, at Farnham, Surrey.



THE LACED-IN VICTORIAN WAISTLINE

Shades of our great-grandmothers with their pinched-in waists, high bosoms and rounded hips! The new Fall silhouette . . . bustles and Polonaise skirts . . . demand foundation garments that appear to whittle inches off your waist and gently curve your hips.

This Autumn 1939 "all-in-one" of satin Lastex has a flat adjustable lacing in the front that comfortably slims your waist. The shoulder straps may be adjusted to conform to any dress neckline. \$15

AIR-COOLED SECOND FLOOR

THE FILM PARADE

Mary Lowrey Ross is recognized as one of the ablest as well as one of the wittiest of film reviewers. Her comment on the current cinema is an outstanding feature of every SATURDAY NIGHT. The Publishers

SATURDAY NIGHT, The Canadian Illustrated Weekly

HONoured BY



It is with pride that we acknowledge the great honour conferred upon us . . . that of providing, throughout their entire visit to Canada and the United States, all table water* used by Their Majesties, King George VI and Queen Elizabeth and the Royal Party.

It is with pride, too, that we acknowledge the selection of Canada Dry

Ginger Ale, Canada Dry Sparkling Water, Ginger Beer and other famous Canada Dry beverages, for use on the Royal train.

This great privilege and extreme honour we shall always hold high. We are naturally delighted to have been of such service to Their Majesties, King George VI and Queen Elizabeth.

*This same pure, ultra-violet ray treated water is used in all Canada Dry products and the beverages referred to are sold regularly throughout the country.

CANADA DRY GINGER ALE, LTD.

MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG EDMONTON

By Appointment
To His Excellency



LORD TWEEDSMUIR
GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA



MISS ELZA JENNINGS, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Jennings of Hamilton. Miss Jennings wears the gown in which she was presented at the last drawing room in Ottawa by her grandmother, Mrs. H. W. Laird, wife of Senator Laird of Regina.

The Bishop Strachan School

College Heights, Toronto
Established over 70 Years
A Church of England Residential and Day School for Girls
Kindergarten to Junior and Senior Matriculation—Household Science, Art, Music, Physical Education with indoor and outdoor sports.
Principal: Miss E. M. Lowe, B.A.
Vice-Principal: Miss Rosemer, Cheltenham and Froebel Institute.
For Calendar apply to Bureau.
New Readers—Tues. Sept. 12. School Open—Thurs. Sept. 14.

PICKERING COLLEGE

NEW MARKET - ONTARIO
A Residential School for Boys
EDUCATION FOR MODERN LIFE
Pickering College offers the kind of education that inculcates in your boy an understanding that goes beyond mere academic learning. It is an endeavour to equip him for citizenship in a changing world. In addition to the Matriculation and Business Courses, school life at Pickering promotes the physical, social and spiritual development of its students by offering a wide range of interests and supplementary activities—lectures and discussion groups on current problems, civic and economic—specialized library service—hobby clubs—vocational guidance—musical, artistic and dramatic interests. Seasonal athletic activities throughout the year.
For full information, write the Headmaster, Joseph McCully, B.A.
AUTUMN TERM OPENS SEPTEMBER 14th

Pamper Mortals
ON VACATION AT
POCONO MANOR
Excellent golf, riding, swimming, indoors and outdoors filled with entertainment for everybody—that's P.M. for your summer vacation. Delightfully cool, friendly and informal. Bring the family to the top of the Poconos for the summer.
Toronto Office: Suite 803, Federal Bldg., 83 Richmond St. W.—Telephone AD. 801.
HERMAN V. YEAGER, General Manager
POCONO MANOR, PA.

BERMUDA
HOTELS OPEN ALL YEAR
BELMONT MANOR
INVERURIE
Ask your Travel Agent
Canadian Representative
L. G. GIVAN, 67 Yonge St., Toronto

Oriental Cream
GOURAUD
gives a touch of satisfaction. Recaptures that soft, tender skin of youth.
White, Pink, Peach, Sun-Tan

MOTHERSILL'S SEASICK REMEDY
STOPS SEA SICKNESS

SOFTEN Dry Skin
AMAZING RESULTS OVERNIGHT
Even the most stubborn conditions of dry, rough skin quickly respond to the emollient softening qualities of Campana's ITALIAN BALM. Dried out skin cells lack moisture. ITALIAN BALM supplies this beautifully moisture. Softens and whitens skin. Never sticky. 35c, 60c, \$1.00 at toiletry counters.

Is This the Reason You Are Constipated?
If you're wondering why your bowels don't work right... stop and think about what you eat. Bread, meat, eggs and potatoes. All good nourishing foods... but lacking in "bulk" after the digestive process. And you need "bulk!" Food that gives the bowels something to work on... to help them move.
If it's this lack of "bulk" that's causing your constipation, Kellogg's All-Bran is just what you need. After digestion a soft mass remains which helps your bowels move. In addition, All-Bran gives you Nature's intestinal tonic, vitamin B₁. Eat this tasteful ready-to-eat cereal every day, drink plenty of water, and enjoy happier days. All-Bran is made by Kellogg in London, Can. Sold by every grocer.

NOT A QUACK REMEDY
NOR A DRUG
BoVril
IS BEEF GOODNESS

BOOK SERVICE
All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased through Saturday Night's Book Service. Address "Saturday Night Book Service," 73 Richmond St. W., Toronto, enclosing postal or money order to the amount of the price of the required book or books.

WORLD of WOMEN

Beauty and the Beach

BY ISABEL MORGAN

FEW girls or women who display their feet as nature made them at the beaches of our smartest resorts are unaware of the part played by the pedicure in adding to their attractiveness. Another important preparation for attractively nude and tanned legs is careful de-fuzzing. That is why we think it high time you knew something about the new depilatory, Imra, which won't drive those near and dear to you away from home when you use it.

Imra is a fluffy, snow-white cream of the same consistency as vanishing cream, and easy to apply with its little wooden spatula. It is spread about an eighth of an inch thick over the surface and left on for the length of time prescribed in the directions. When time is up rinse with water and there you are—skin surface as smooth as an infant's.

The stuff comes in a sleek white tube from which it squeezes out like tooth paste on its spatula. It is odorless and painless and when we say odorless, we refer to the absence of chemical odor. A delicate scent of Chevalier Garde perfume is present merely to give the undertaking an atmosphere of perfumed grandeur. The tube makes it convenient to use while travelling—and it is likely to become a permanent member of the year-round beauty routine.

For a Glow

Dry rouge is grand stuff for making repairs on the maquillage, but we are an out-and-out lobbyist for cream when the complexion goes on first thing in the morning, or at anytime during the day after the skin has been freshly cleansed. For one thing it is more lasting and can be blended in so that it looks as if dear old Mother Nature herself had had a hand in the performance. And it is not as difficult to use. Little Sorrow, as you think. In the first place always use it over a foundation. Then dip the forefinger into the jar. Now rub gently the forefinger of the other hand against it so that the amount is equally divided between the two fingers. In this way it will be found much simpler to blend the rouge into the skin to give a natural effect. Smooth it in from the centre, working outwards so that the color fades away naturally into the skin.

Speaking of rouge, now's as good time as any other to mention Houbigant's greaseless rouge cream which should be in most of the shops by now. They are especially proud of the ease with which it can be blended with the skin, and that it is as easy to spread as an ordinary face cream because it adapts itself by a light touch of the finger to the most delicate shading and imperceptible touching up.

Summer Parties

The most striking note at recent cocktail parties in Paris, speaking sartorially, is the suit, says one who was "among those present." It is made in every conceivable material. There are thin wool suits, alpaca, stiff silks such as surah and moire, soft silks printed or plain, even dotted swisses and the eyellet-embroidered cottons. This last type of material had, as a matter of news, no less an advocate than Madame Jacques Heim who presided over the country fair party which she and her husband gave at their villa in Neuilly.

The short bolero and flared circular skirt fitted through the hips were of white broderie anglaise with eyelets in thin black. Under the bolero, a

white organdy blouse with turned-down starched white collar was worn. Matching the black rim of the eyelets were plain black suede pumps. In line with the decided revival of long earrings, Madame Heim wore long ones of pearls and gold.

At the Prix de Diane, the race meet at Chantilly, Madame Revel always charmingly dressed for the races, had on a white crepe frock with scalloped hem and a little pale blue felt toque trimmed with forget-me-nots. The Comtesse René de Chambrun's dress was white mat crepe with a huge Breton of sapphire-blue straw. Madame Arpels topped her short-sleeved white dress with a large flat hat of shiny black straw wreathed with a long feather.

One of the prettiest of the prints was worn by Madame Martinez de Hoz whose horse won the big race. It was a crepe de chine, simply cut with short sleeves and its colors, pale yellow and water-green were coolly emphasized by a hat, bag, plain pull-on gloves, pumps and parasol all in a burned-wheat shade. The hat was a wide round flat shape trimmed with ears of wheat sticking out front and back in the yellow and water-green.

Gone Away

Just as it is rumored in Paris that Chanel, Schiaparelli and other couturiers will show clear reds with a slight yellow cast, there comes on the scene a lipstick that blends with the first "real" reds we've had in many seasons. The new shade is called "Sporting Pink," because it was inspired by the brilliance of the hunting coat which tradition has called "pink" for centuries. Actually, it is a vivid red with a slight yellow under-

Concerning Food

Wine Is a Mocker

BY CYNTHIA BROWN

I AM SURE I could still look my mother in the eye and declare truthfully that I have never been drunk, if "the weird necessity" ever arose. The redundancy of the statement alone would astonish mother, not to say shock her. Whether the fact is due to her stern upbringing or to a strong head inherited from father I suppose I shall never know. I should like to think it due to my own common sense, but of course that is nonsense. No one has as much common sense as that. You have to allow something to look.

The family story that once several years ago after a particularly smart dinner party I refused to be driven home without all the floral decorations I here brand as a *canard*. As I remember that party, perfectly clearly, it was in July, or perhaps it was June, and the flowers as well as the wines were many, varied, and rare. I assume we also had some food. The truth of the story is that our hostess was very fond of me. I had never known until that night just how fond. In parting with me she took three, or even four large bunches of flowers out of their jars and thrust them against my bosom. "I want you to have these, and these, and these," she said solemnly. "Take them all, I haven't the slightest use for them tonight." It seemed reasonable enough at the time. Who gives a



MRS. JOHN STONEHOUSE BETTY, née Emilie Margaret Armstrong, whose marriage was an event of this summer. Mrs. Betty is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henry Armstrong of Toronto.
—Photograph by Ashley & Crippen

tone—as exciting as the flash of red that whips through the brush during the course of the fox hunt. The color is repeated in polish for the nails.

Magnets on Your Hat

At the recent fall showing of hats by a well-known milliner in New York, a few of the little tricks she used were very appealing. One of these was the magnet motif inspired by Coty's perfume "L'Aimant." Tiny gold magnets glitter all around the crown of a black felt hat with a high postilion shape crown. Then there is the new way of wearing face veils. The designer calls it the "fencer's mask" because the veil is draped right under the chin and gathered quite full over the face. A very practical idea is the little magnet combs fastened to loops at each side of the hat. They seem to hold as well as our time-worn elastics and certainly have a new charm.

hoot about large bouquets, however well arranged, at one o'clock in the morning? I simply took them to please her. I hadn't much use for them myself. That's how stories get distorted in your own family, though.

I have tried to learn a little bit about wines in my time, but frankly, I think there are plenty of good summer drinks that owe nothing to alcohol. There is a lot of nonsense talked about their being sissy, and the list of them is as long as your thirst this weather. Many of them are best mixed in and served from an ordinary cocktail shaker; others are served in a capacious glass pitcher or from a big punch bowl. Do not, above all things, be arch about them because they are non-alcoholic. Lots of people have perfectly good reasons for keeping off alcohol besides the fear of a drunkard's grave. It gives some people a pain.

Let's start with the "Ades." Raspberry season being here, we begin with

Raspberry Lemonade

- 1 quart of water
- 2 lemons
- 1 pint of raspberries
- ½ cup sugar

Choose half-a-cupful of the finest raspberries and put them aside; then crush the remaining berries and press them through a fine sieve. Squeeze the lemons, add to the berry juice, add chopped ice, sugar, and water, and shake well. Serve from a glass pitcher with the whole berries floating on top.

For a bit of nourishment that is easy to take after the mild exercise your doctor prescribes, I'm sure, this weather, try this

Egg Lemonade

- ½ cup finely chopped ice
- 1 egg
- 3 teaspoonfuls powdered sugar
- ¼ cup of water
- juice of 1 lemon
- soda water.

Use a cocktail shaker. Place all the ingredients in it together except the sparkling water. Shake it well, pour into a tall glass and fill it up with the soda.

I have already said all I have to say in this paper about buttermilk and incorporated my bitter personal experiences therewith in my own cook book which any of you can buy, and I'm sure I hope a few will. Buttermilk lemonade is said to be worth kinder words.

Buttermilk Lemonade

- 1 pint buttermilk
- 1 lemon
- 1 tablespoon sugar

Dissolve the sugar in the lemon juice, put it in the shaker with the buttermilk and half a dozen whole ice cubes. Shake like fury, and pour it at once before the ice can melt. If I hadn't had such a bad time with my last glass of plain buttermilk...

Fruit punches can be made with almost any fruit you have in the

'SALADA'
Tea Bags
Finest Orange Pekoe Blend

INTERIOR DECORATING
BUREAU
PLACES AT YOUR DISPOSAL A STAFF OF EXPERT INTERIOR DECORATORS
EATON'S - COLLEGE STREET
ADELAIDE 5471 SCHEMES AND ESTIMATES SUBMITTED FREE OF CHARGE

M. RAWLINSON SAFETY
LIMITED
Established 1885
MOVING — SHIPPING
PACKING — STORING
KI. 5125 - 610 YONGE ST.
LONG DISTANCE MOVING
PADDED MOTOR VANS
POOL CAR SHIPMENTS WITH SPECIAL RATES TO WESTERN POINTS

refrigerator, and often are. The drinkable kind, however, follows a recipe and includes soda water, or better still ginger ale added at the last moment. This, served in a punch bowl, will give quite a gang satisfaction on a hot day.

Fruit Punch

- 2 cups fresh, strong, hot tea
- 1 cup orange juice
- 1 cup lemon juice
- ½ cup grenadine
- ½ cup sugar
- 1 quart Canada Dry ginger ale
- slices of orange and lemon

Pour the tea over the sugar and add the fruit juices. The amount of sugar must suit your own taste; keep tasting the thing, do. Grenadine is sweet, remember. A block of ice in the centre of the punch bowl looks well. Arrange for it early in the day by removing the cube rack from the tray of the refrigerator and filling it with water, to which you may quite reasonably add some grenadine to make it pink if you choose. The slices of fruit are purely for antagonizing

the person who has to ladle the drink into glasses; the odd slice will also fulfill its mission in life by floating on top of a glassful and, by bumping against the guest's nose, prevent his drinking his drink too fast. No one should bolt a very cold drink, as you know, especially when he is very hot and wants to.

Robert, formerly of the Royal Automobile Club and then of the Embassy Club in London, doesn't consider it beneath him to mix a non-alcoholic drink on occasion. This is his recipe for a long drink on a hot afternoon. From the name, he probably filched the idea from a Mountie, all most abstemious men, I believe.

Rocky Mountain Cooler

Fill the shaker half full of broken ice and add: The whole of a fresh egg; sugar syrup to taste; the juice of a lemon.

Shake well and strain into a tumbler, fill up the balance with cold cider, and grate a little nutmeg on top.

With which I leave you, to pour myself a cup of cambric tea.



FLOWERS AND CHERUBS for a centre-piece. The cloth is pink organdy with white woven design, and the flower bowl of pink pottery holds an arrangement of ixia, ranunculus, gerbera, anemone, carnations, tulips, sweet peas and pansies. Colors shade from pale pink at the top to the deep purple of the pansies at the base. The four delightful cherubs at the corners, holding tall pink tapers, are white with pink hair and features.
—Photograph courtesy The Seven Seas Shop, The T. Eaton Co. Ltd.



COOL AS A PINEAPPLE ICE CREAM SODA is this impeccably tailored little shirt-waist frock for warm summer days. It is designed by Grace Ashley in a "Circus Dot" print of black-on-white silk. The pleated skirt is "news", as are the mannequin plastic studs and the shiny patent belt.

THE BACK PAGE

Lady With Ash Tray

BY MARY QUAYLE INNIS

THOUGH there were empty seats in the street car, Mrs. Crandal decided to sit beside the neat, rather tired looking young woman in blue. The young woman seemed quiet and reserved and Mrs. Crandal determined not to speak to her. She chose nice pleasant people to sit beside in street cars merely by accident and not because she meant to speak to them.

She smoothed her black coat and folded both hands over her fat black hand bag. The class had been pleasant this evening, partly because the thin woman had been absent. The thin woman always insisted that somebody had cracked her vase or stolen her apron. At that she was better than the little woman who talked about her grandchildren. No, that was in the hand-weaving class.

How fast the car went. It was only a little after ten, surely more people ought to be out on a nice night like this. But the car fairly flew as it always did when it was taking her home. On the contrary it barely moved when she was coming downtown, flushed from hurrying all the way to the car stop. She always hurried, running through the apartment looking for her purse and gloves, a little gray curl coming down over one eye as she looked the door and rushed down the steps. Then after her scramble the car would snail along, while she pushed on the floor with her feet to hurry it. And then she was sure to be the first person to reach her class.

BUT she mustn't think about home because she was going there now and nothing would keep her from getting there safely. The accidents, the adventures which kept people in books from reaching home until their relatives had wildly telephoned the hospitals—these things never happened to her and if they did there would be nobody to telephone or even to know. Think about the class now. It had been funny getting back their first pieces of work from the kiln, glazed and bumpy and strange-looking. Nearly every pupil had insisted that hers had been ruined in the firing, that it hadn't looked in the least like that when she finished it. The teacher had been quite nice about Mrs. Crandal's. But she had said that there would be only four more classes this season. Only four. Then what?

Mrs. Crandal turned her head quickly from side to side as though she were trying not to look at something before her eyes. It happened as she had known all the time it would.

"It's a lovely night, isn't it?" she said to the young woman beside her. The stranger looked surprised but not superior as some of them did. She answered quietly.

"Yes, it is. Lovely."

"The car goes so fast," Mrs. Crandal went on, clutching her swollen purse. "They must be making up time or something."

"I just thought how slow it was going," the stranger said, smiling.

"You're in a hurry to get home, I guess."

"Yes, I'm tired. I had to work late."

SHE looked toward the window but Mrs. Crandal could not let her go. She patted her purse.

"Look at the size of that," she said in an enticing voice. "I've been to my class and they handed back our first pieces of work."

"Oh."

"I'll show you mine. It isn't very good. I haven't been taking long."

She opened the clasp and fumbled with an object wrapped in tissue paper. The young woman glanced at it politely. Mrs. Crandal unwrapped a small lumpy bowl glazed in vivid green and yellow.

"It's an ash tray. We all had to make them to start off. We rolled out the clay in a rope, you know, and coiled it around. Of course hardly any of us smoke."

"You can have it for visitors."

"Oh there are lots of ash trays around at home. For my son, Philip." She swallowed and gave the ash tray a little shake. "Most of them were better than mine."

"It's very nice."

"Not really. I'm not very good with my hands. Even the teacher in my weaving class is getting discouraged. She doesn't see how I get it thin in one place and thick in another. I don't see how I do either. I'm learning to make gloves, too, but the thumb got turned right around."

"You must be very fond of hand-work."

MRS. CRANDAL held two black kid fingers over the edge of the ash tray and looked considerably at the floor.

"Oh yes, I like it all right. But I don't know as I'll do so much of it next year. I thought I might take a course like The Novel or Nineteenth Century Poetry or maybe Current Events. Then I take the concert series."

"When you're away so much your son must get lonesome."

Mrs. Crandal started and her soft little pink face went gray-white.

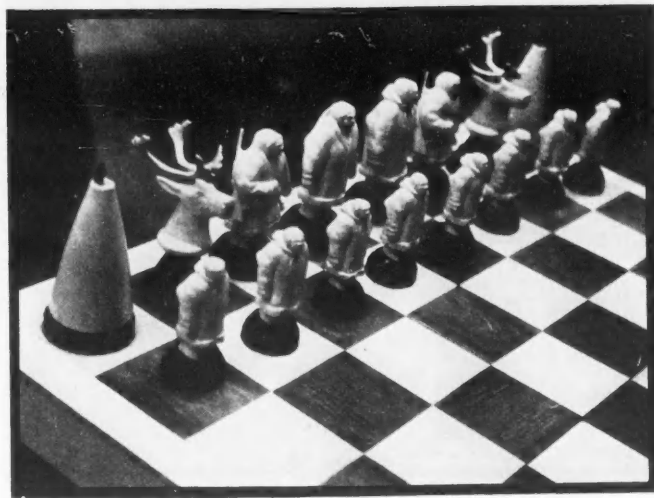
"No," she muttered quickly. "Oh no. No, he doesn't."

The street car went down a slope so fast that the windows rattled.

"Oh dear, we're nearly there. I'll have to get out in a minute." Her face puckered. "I don't want to get there. The flat's so quiet."

"I like it quiet at home. You can rest so much better."

"I don't want to rest. I'd like to



CHESS IN RUSSIA. At an exhibition of Soviet Folk Art and Handicrafts in London this curious set of chessmen was displayed, made by a Russian peasant. It has the local chairman of the Communist party and his wife as King and Queen, igloos for castles and hunters armed with rifles in place of bishops. No mention is made of the pawns, which we presume, from the photograph, to be Russian peasants.

keep on the go every single minute."

"You could move if you don't like it where you are."

Mrs. Crandal nodded vaguely.

"I might when the lease is out. Maybe I will."

SHE swallowed dryly, her eyes large and dark with excitement. The green and yellow bowl shook in her gloved hands.

"I can't take this home," she cried softly. "I really don't need it. I don't smoke myself."

She put the ash tray into the hands of the strange young woman.

"Here, you take it. Throw it away if you don't need it."

"Oh, I can't." The young woman looked astonished and rather frightened. "You keep it. Your son can use it."

"No, he can't. He's away."

"He'll use it when he comes back. Please keep it."

"No, he won't. He'll be gone—a long time."

Mrs. Crandal put her hand to her quivering throat. She wanted terribly to tell this woman that Philip had been dead five months and that it was no use to move because any flat any place would be lonely and silent for her now. But she mustn't say it, there was no use in distressing a stranger. The young woman looked upset enough already. Mrs. Crandal stiffened her shaking mouth and said in a quick, thin little voice that might sound to a stranger as though she were laughing.

"Philip makes such fun of my stuff. If he saw this he would just howl. I give him enough to laugh at."

She waved her hand, got up and groped quickly down the aisle.

The Down-Behind-the-Barrel Feeling

BY CLARA NELAN

Saskatoon, Sask.

ONCE there was a little girl who had to play alone a lot because she had no brothers or sisters near her own age, and who loved to play outdoors so much that even on windy days in spring or fall, when it was shivery, she stayed out anyway. When she was too shivery she got in behind the rainbarrel. The rainbarrel was in the angle where the wing joined the house. It was a large wooden barrel and made a splendid shelter. She crawled in behind it and the wind couldn't get at her and she got warm, except sometimes just shivery, but if she stayed very quiet the shivers stopped and she was warm and cosy and comfortable—and snug—and the wind was still blowing out there and couldn't get at her, and she was warm—and—snug—That was a down-behind-the-rainbarrel feeling.

And then a long way off, blurry and faint, someone was calling her name, and mother was saying, "Look down behind the rainbarrel. She is likely asleep there again, that child!"

Nights when it was raining outside and there was the sound of wind in the trees and she was snug and warm in bed and she felt too peaceful and glad to be there to even ask for another drink, that was a down-behind-the-rainbarrel feeling.

WINTER evenings when she was out sliding on the hill with the rest of the village children and they went home one by one, and with her usual reluctance to going in she stayed too long and found herself alone, she was a small, small girl and home was a long way off, at least half a block. She was suddenly very cold and even her beloved red hood didn't keep her ears very warm, and her feet were very cold, and her mittens wet from snow melted by warm little hands (trudging up the hill pulling the sled was warm work), began to freeze and she could hardly keep from crying. She kicked at the door—the kitchen door, of course—when she got home because her mittens were frozen to the rope of the sled and she was sure her hands were frozen too and she was getting snuffy.

Then the door opened, and the odor

of fresh baked bread was there and her mother was there, and her big brother took her frozen mittens off and put away her sled for her, and another big brother took off her coat and hood and she was on brother's lap in front of the stove and mother took off her boots and stockings and took the cold little feet in her warm soft hands. And was that a down-behind-the-rainbarrel feeling?

NIGHTS in summer when she had been allowed to stay up a little longer and she played till she was tired, then lay on the bench outside the door and put her head on Father's

FATAL FACILITY

"The ease and speed of composition on the typewriter leads to fatal facility."—Sir Charles G. D. Roberts.

SIR Charles G. D.

He says, says he, That fatal facility, Sinful agility, No true nobility, Final sterility, Spring from the typing machine.

With reckless speed
You type your screed,
A page a minute
With nothing in it,
A book a day
With nothing to say,
Says our Literary Dean.

I find things quite the other way
As over each word I linger;
My rate's about a page a day;
I type with just one finger.

KENNETH MILLAR.

knew and he stroked her hair as he talked to the neighbors who had stopped to chat with Mother and Father. The frogs croaked in the pond, and there was the occasional sound of a cowbell somewhere a long way off and she gazed dreamily up at the Milky Way and wondered if the cows there were cowbells. The sound of singing drifting over the river be-

came confused with the singing of the milkmaids on the Milky Way. The milkmaids, coming from milking the cows that jumped over the moon, splattered milk from their brimming pails and shyly smiled at the knights in beautiful satins who doffed their plumed hats to them. There were little girls, in wide white hats with blue bows strangely like the little girl's own hat and boots that creaked beautifully new, longing to be grown-up and have knights doff their hats to them.

Father's hand moved again on her hair and she was glad she was here and not up on the Milky Way where one was in danger of falling off and it was a little chilly and someone covered her up and—That was a down-behind-the-rainbarrel feeling.

AND then a long time after, a long, long time, when many things had happened, the grown little girl came to a place where the way was hard and there was sickness and privations and sorrows and worries and humiliations. And yet, miraculously, somewhere along that way she learned about Peace, real Peace. All her life she had found it hard to get to sleep at night, but now when the lights were out and the house was still and she had settled to sleep, she said to herself: "Another day is over. I am through with today and tomorrow is in God's hands. So I can go off to sleep and leave it to Him." And she went comfortably to sleep with the loveliest down-behind-the-rainbarrel feeling of all.

EYES ON RUMANIA

(Continued from Page 13)

be there, for was not England across the sea?

But these Rumanians were delightful people, friendly and sociable to a degree to "foreign tourists." Always we were being invited to eat or spend the night in peasant homes. The only bedroom would always be given up to us as a matter of course, the peasants sleeping on the floor of the kitchen, usually just earthen, if there were two rooms. But only rarely did we forsake our camp in the open for a peasant's house.

The roads in Rumania are, in general, rather bad, sometimes appalling. All that is, except the International Highway from Hungary to Bucharest, and a few branches out from Bucharest. These are excellent in every way.

Bucharest is an amazing city of nearly a million people. Built up in recent years, it is the last word in modernity—a startling contrast from the primitive countryside elsewhere in Rumania. It is the city where the few fortunate people in Rumania who really cash in on the immense wealth of the country live and spend their money. One sees luxurious cars, fashionable restaurants and cocktail bars, gorgeously dressed women dazingly made up, corseted officers also powdered and painted, countless people in ordinary western dress who work in offices, and here and there by way of contrast, a costumed peasant slinking through the crowd.

In many ways Rumania today must be considered as one of the most important countries in Europe—from its wealth, its strategic position and the fact that it borders the Soviet Ukraine.

Charm Your Hostess With EATON Gifts WHEN YOU GO A-VISITING!



THE HOSTESS SHOP

Yields up a myriad dainties that will call up excited "Oh's" when taken to the Summer home! A few of the delectables suggested by Elizabeth York—"Cheese Box"—with assorted Imported Varieties of cheese plus English Biscuits at various prices. Polish Ham . . . 2 lbs. 1.59. 1/4 lb. tin 69c. 26 oz. bottle of Robinson's Lime and Lemon Barley Water—each 65c. 3/4 lb. tin of Peck Frean English Assorted Biscuits . . . 1.89.

Hostess Shop—Fifth Floor

HER SWEET TOOTH

Will be catered to delightfully with EATON'S Famous COTTAGE SWEETS—three lines of which we mention particularly—CHOCOLATE TRUFFLES—enchanted morsels with truffle centres and chocolate "bead" coating. PINEAPPLE CORDIAL—chocolate drops with square of pineapple in centre. RASPBERRY JELLY—"beaded" chocolate with jelly centre. 1 lb. 60c, 2 lbs. \$1.00.

Main Floor, Centre



GIFT "MAGIC"

From over The Seven Seas! A galaxy of "lovelies"—original and decorative—at not too great prices! Bright wax fruit for cottage tables . . . 35c for small pieces, 1.75 for grapes. Swedish Boxes to hang on the wall and hold matches, string, what-not . . . 3.50. Gay Straw Luncheon Sets . . . Runner and 8 place mats . . . 3.50.

The Seven Seas Gift Shop—Second Floor, Yonge St.

BOOK HER FAVOUR

With the latest literary treasure from EATON'S BOOK DEPARTMENT to make her Summer reading a pleasure. We suggest—"Wine Of Good Hope" by David Rame . . . 2.75; "They Wanted To Live" by Cecil Roberts . . . 2.50; "The Priority" by Dorothy Whipple . . . 2.25; "This Nettle Danger" by Philip Gibbs . . . 2.50; "Sir Adam Disappeared" by E. Phillips Oppenheim . . . 2.25.

Main Floor James St.



FRUITY FUN

A big basket that will be a big treat among Northern Pines! Gorgeous fruits of the season in bright cellophane. If the basket is a bit large for your car—we suggest the same fruit be packed in one of the Hostess Shop's dainty gift packages. 1.00 to 10.00

Hostess Shop—Fifth Floor

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED

IT'S KEPT

TOILETS

LOOKING NEW

FOR 27 YEARS



Sani-Flush was invented 27 years ago. This is how it was advertised in those days. And, still today, it is the easiest and best known way to clean toilets. (Also cleans out auto radiators.) See directions on can. Sold by grocery, drug, hardware, and syndicate stores. 15c and 30c sizes. Made in Canada. Distributed by Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ontario.



JUST IN CASE THERE'S ANY MISTAKE



ROYAL CONNAUGHT

HAMILTON, ONT



GENERAL BROCK

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT



PRINCE EDWARD

WINDSOR, ONT

DIRECTION *Vernon & Hardy*